THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1869. Volume Twelve—Number 73.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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One week, payable to carrier or agent.. 25

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Additions can be made to the clubs at all times during the year, at proportionate rates, the times in every case to expire with the club; otherwise, single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the club system altogether. We can only afford papers at club rates by having them all expire together.

Remittances can be made at our risk when sent by express, charges prepaid, or by mail in registered letters, or postoffice money orders or drafts. Money letters are so frequently lost, and so much complaint caused by their loss, that we are compelled to adopt the modes of transmission designated to protect ourselves as well as patrons.

Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE sent free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,

Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

The New York book-keepers are on a strike.

Miss Ada Webb, the actress, is in Louisville.

On the 22d inst., the ice bridge was firm at St. Paul.

Pennsylvania Democrats meet in convention July 4th.

Green peas have made their appearance in the Savannah market.

Dick Neeley killed James Burnett in Richmond, Texas, on the 17th.

California is importing bamboos, burglars and prostitutes from China.

Nearly $100,000 have been subscribed to build a cotton factory in Americus, Georgia.

Colonel L. D. Lallerstedt, an owner of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, died a few days ago.

General Ben. M. Prentiss is rather likely to be minister to Brazil, according to the last rumor.

Ole Bull has put five promising young Norwegian orphans in a musical institute in Christiana.

Ex-Congressman Spaulding, of the Cleveland, Ohio, district, is an applicant for Minister to Italy.

Lord Lyons and the Princess de Metternich dispute the palm of the neatest private carriages in Paris.

Mrs. Jennings, formerly Mlle. Henriques, an actress, has sued her husband for divorce, on the ground of abuse.

Jerry Reed (colored) shot an old negro named Isham near Jackson, Miss., Saturday. Reed was arrested.

Charlotte Thompson is now on her plantation near Montgomery arranging for extensive planting operations.

The Atlanta *New Era* (Radical) says the fifteenth amendment was defeated in the Georgia Legislature by Radicals.

Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, has written a letter declining a re-nomination, unless it should be unanimous.

By an election Tuesday in the localities interested, about 2,000 acres were added to the park grounds of Chicago.

In Taylor county, Ga., last Saturday, a man named Blair, while crazed with liquor, accidently shot and killed his brother.

They say that *pro tem.* Stewart feels so bad about that cussed law of 1789 that he hasn't been to church since he heard of it.

Five officers of the first regiment of the Imperial guard, at Paris, are the sons of officers who were killed at Waterloo.

The Davenport brothers are giving their rope tying tricks in New York, with Parker Pillsbury as spokesman and investigator.

Governor Sprague has raised, in Rhode Island, a pair of oxen weighing 4,000 pounds, which, for so small a State, is very remarkable.

The losses by fire in Pittsburg, from July 25th, last year, to March 21st, this year, amounted to $455,063, upon which there was an insurance of $279,084.

Father Lancaster, the Acting Bishop of the Diocese of Covington, Ky., is very ill, and his physicians consider his recovery extremely doubtful.

The Camden (Arkansas) papers are discussing the project of draining the Ouachita river from Harrisonburg to Camden, a distance of 370 miles.

A. T. Stewart's confidential adviser, Judge Hilton, is a member of the Manhattan club, and was black-balled at the Union League, Saturday night.

J. R. Young, managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, is in Washington, with a supposed intent on the naval office of the custom house of that city.

A woman in Lowell, Mass., who has kept crape on the knob of her house door since the assassination of President Lincoln, removed it on inauguration day.

A Mrs. Borowska was found mortally wounded in a house in New Orleans Wednesday night. Four negroes have been arrested suspected of the crime.

The brigade of Federal office holders, in Philadelphia, is 1,176, with compensation amounting to $1,373,595. Artisans and laborers in the Navy Yard are not counted.

Vestvali, the ponderous old female who regaled Memphis with sensational plays some years ago, is in Berlin, and has been exhibiting herself in "Hamlet," "Romeo," etc.

The President is determined to weed out three-fourths of the Indian agents, put quakers in their places and make Colonel Parker, his half-breed Aide-de-Camp, head of the Indian bureau.

In the Goodman, Mississippi, burying ground, surrounded by an iron railing, is a grave, at the head of which is a simple shaft of white marble bearing the following eccentric inscription: "Here lies Jack Shilcutt, an old bachelor."

Last Sunday night near Fort Valley, Ga., the mother of a little boy, whom a negress had slapped, attacked the latter with a knife and stabbed her several times, producing death. The murderess was arrested.

Last Friday, at Independence, Missouri, a shooting affray took place between Noble Thomas and his son George, and Hiram Lee, in which George Thomas was killed, and Lee severely wounded.

The New York *Star* (Joe Howard) says: "Who that used to play marbles and I-spy-the-wolf with little Dan Butterfield, ever supposed he would become the high old statesman he now is? Nobody; and it's hard for us to see it yet."

A ROMANTIC VOYAGE.

In the Straits of Magellan---A Ship's Crew Attacked by Cannibals.

Fish Hawks With Death's Heads' Faces Flying About---A Land of Desolation.

The North American schooner Sarah H. Merrie, 101 tons, Captain Rowe, left Glouchester harbor for Valparaiso on the 29th of October, experiencing heavy gales and a high sea at the commencement of the voyage; crossed the line November 13, and arrived at the eastern entrance of the straits of Magellan on December 26. Here a succession of contrary winds were encountered, and much bad weather, which compelled the captain to navigate his vessel only during the day, lying by at night in some nook among the rocks, where partial shelter could be obtained. On arriving at Punta Arenas the Governor paid the vessel a visit. The journal from which we derive the present report then continues as follows:

"From Punta Arenas we proceeded to Saint Nicholas bay, forty-three miles, where we anchored in a driving rain storm, which would have been creditable to a heavy nor'-easter in New England in the month of January. On shore, whither we went to get a supply of water, we found, buried in the brushwood, two deserted Indian wigwams and a large quantity of mussel shells, on which the natives principally subsist. On January the first, we rounded the southermost point of South America, Cape Froward, a bleak and weather-worn rock two thousand feet or more in height: here, close to the rocks, the lead could find no bottom with fifty fathoms of line. Wood's Cove was our next stopping place, where we anchored in fifteen fathoms, muddy bottom. In Port Gallant, whither we next proceeded, we found the English survey-ship Nassau, which we found very convenient in insuring us against the Indians, who made numerous attempts to come alongside of or on board.

"We opened our side-ports and ran out two stove-pipes eighteen inches in circumference, painted black, which were taken by the savages to be guns; all hands were called to arms, those that had no muskets shouldering capstan bars, and the harpoons being also got in readiness. These preparations kept the natives at bay, and at night a vigilant watch was maintained on board to guard against surprise—which course I would also recommend to other vessels navigating the straits. While we remained here the Indians made several attempts to take a small boat that was surveying the harbor, during the absence of the steamer, which was surveying another at some distance. On her return the commander warned us strictly to show every resistance to the savages in case of an attack. From the entrance of English reach to the outlet of Crooked reach, which includes Port Gallant within its boundary, appears to be the rendezvous of the Indians for the purpose of barter or carrying out their evil designs.

"Near Port Gallant, a few weeks before our arrival, the bark was boarded by these cannibals, who refused to return to their canoes, on being ordered by the captain, but commenced to utter their war-whoops, and dance all about the ship, causing the greatest consternation; and there is no doubt they would have done considerably worse had not a United States man-of-war providentially hove in sight, bound west, upon which the savages took to flight, as they already knew something about firearms and their effects. The steamer removed all further risk to the bark by towing her out of the straits. January fourth, at three a.m., when it was broad day here, at this season, we left Port Gallant, but were becalmed outside for nearly the whole day; the Indians still continued to hang about us, offering many enticements to be allowed to come on board—holding up their curiosities, such as seal-skins, bows and arrows, etc., but our experience while in this God-forsaken region was a good teacher.

"January 7, brings us to Borgia harbor, situated in a crevice between two mountains. Here the mountains on either hand carry their slopes down below the surface until they meet hundreds of feet beneath the sea level; and here we passed night after night between these mountain walls that shut out the sky. The heavy gales from the southwest, heavy rains, and the blank desolation of Port Tamar, induce a vague feeling of discontent; neither human nor brute life could be seen on shore, and the few water-fowl and mysterious fish-hawks, with faces like a death's head, flew around our vessel with melancholy cries that only made the loneliness more real. No tongue can express the forsaken, rough, rugged aspect of the country.

"Jan. 23.—This day, at two a.m., the weather having become more propitious, we sailed from Port Tamar, where we had lain for some days. At noon the wind again commenced to blow with great fury, and at one o'clock we sighted a small row-boat with a signal of distress flying, and containing a crew of six men. We took them on board, but not without some difficulty, as it was blowing a gale, and the sea was breaching right over the boat. When the rescued men had recovered somewhat they informed us that they were a party from the British mail steamer Santiago, from Valparaiso to Liverpool, and which, when entering the western entrance of the straits of Magellan, ran on to a sunken ledge and bilged. In three hours afterward she had disappeared beneath the water. By dint of great exertion on the part of the captain and officers of the Santiago, all the passengers who numbered over two hundred, were got on shore, except three, who were drowned—one being a child eighteen months old, which had been left in bed by its mother when the alarm was first given, the mother being in a frantic state with fear. A small quantity of biscuit was also landed, and an attempt was made to shelter the women and children by erecting huts of canvas and brushwood, but with very little success, all being on an allowance of one biscuit a day. The party we had picked up had volunteered to go to Punta Arenas to seek help—that settlement being about 170 miles to the eastward of our position when we rescued them.

"As soon as possible we hastened to the relief of the shipwrecked people, we having to work our vessel to windward thirty miles against a strong northwest breeze and a rough sea. We arrived on January 25th, and were greeted with cheers by the men and tears by the females and children, whose food was all but exhausted when we came to their relief, and who wept for joy at the prospect of being released from a region where there was neither food nor civilized inhabitant. We threw overboard a portion of our cargo, and placed our cabins at their disposal, so that we might make them as comfortable as possible, and left Port Mercy to convey them to some convenient place of refuge; but when we had proceeded one hundred miles in a direction contrary to our bearings, we fell in with the British man-of-war Nassau (January 26), which is surveying the straits, and to that vessel we transferred the suffering people, each of whom wished us good luck as they passed over our rail. On our return we were favored with a fine breeze, for the first time since we were within the straits, and at night again dropped anchor in Port Mercy, where next morning we were astonished to see a large number of the Indian cannibals plundering what had been left behind by the passengers."

The Lowell Machine Shop is now building the heaviest turning lathe in the country. It will weigh seventy tons.

Jack Hamilton has announced himself a candidate for Governor of Texas.

RADICAL CORRUPTION.

The Congressional Pigmies of To-Day Contrasted with the Old Giants.

Sad Picture of Corruption in High Places---Confessions of a Radical.

[Don Piatt in the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1869.—The more we contemplate the work of the fathers, in the formation of our governmental struction, the more we are struck with the singular wisdom shown in its creation. Experience teaches us that as we depart from their designs, we do so to our own injury. They based the entire Government upon the virtue of the citizen; we shift it to the intelligence. They placed the larger interest of taxation in the immediate keeping of the people, by leaving it to the States; we concentrate and, therefore, remove it from such care. The State Legislatures, that were a few years since omnipotent, are fast losing their significance, while we build up about Washington the government of a vast empire, that is corrupt because it is in a great measure irresponsible.

Nor have we gained in our vaunted intelligence. Looking from the galleries of either House or Senate down upon the mass of delegated political wisdom, and listening to the weary debates, one is forced to the conclusion that either we are without statesmen, as lawmakers, or the process by which we select is very defective. Here and there, at wide intervals, a head appears that seems remarkable, through contrast. And if one turns to the *Globe* where the net result is put deliberately to print, the disappointment is intense. Such a library of brainless wind cannot be paralleled in the world. In very shame we ought to abolish the publication.

From the search for intelligence we turn to the virtue to meet a deeper disappointment.

The vast accumulated powers of the general government are steadily turned to the promotion of private interests. For one general law, looking toward the good of all the people, we have twenty statutes passed for the benefit of classes that prosper in proportion to the wrong they accomplish. When a bounty is paid a trade that the trade may prosper, the bounty is taken from the people at large. As we cannot pay bounties through a tariff to the laborers, farmers and mechanics, the burthen falls with crushing effect on the laborers, farmers and mechanics, who are the consumers. If there is a trade that can be protected, as it is called, that is not made lucrative through this unjust legislation, I do not know of it. We have, therefore, not only high prices, added to heavy taxation, but we have a government demoralized by moneyed influences.

This power of money is the most debasing of all others, and it reaches into and controls every branch of our Government. A man cannot be a member of Congress without being a rich man; and this necessity is so apparent, that if, by accident, a poor man gets in, he immediately sets about curing the defect, and comes out rich. In the larger number of districts representatives to the House are selected in reference to the amount the candidate can contribute; while seats in the Senate are notoriously put up at auction and knocked down to the longest purse. I am told, by all sides, that the scene at Albany, when Morgan was defeated and Fenton elected, beggars description. The candidates were openly in the field bidding for votes, and a gentleman told me that Fenton won because of his superior management. He had as much money and a better organization.

The notorious Chandler, of Michigan, is another illustrious example. Rob him of that article Shakspeare calls trash, and no man with a thimbleful of brain would select him for any position of honor or trust. He brained his competitors with his purse. If he could have only possessed himself of the brain he knocked out of place, the poor State he misrepresents would be largely the gainer.

From the legitimate rascality to the illegitimate, we turn to find a dead sea of corruption. Our Government is run by rings. On every side we find them impudent, active, shrewd and unprincipled. The cunning way in which they trim their sails to catch the favoring breeze, is worth a study. Just now the cry is economy and an honest collection of the revenue. The loudest in this are the thieves. Their favorites come in, applicants for place, with the highest testimonials of moral worth and stern integrity. I was taking lunch with some friends in Downing's rooms, under the House, the other day, when my attention was fixed by a couple of gentlemen evidently under the influence of cold rye. They conversed vehemently and loud. One said:

"Thunder, you don't expect to run —— in? Why, he was refused admission to the Baptist church, you know, for seducing an idiot girl. Don't you recollect that row?"

"Never mind the row. We got sixteen Baptist preachers to testify to his moral character. We're strong on the morality. That's the go now."

Of course. "What's the go now," and it will be a lame ring that fails to secure the necessary certificates to good moral character. But whether the stealing will end on that account is further along. We cannot make humanity in a day, or change the evil workings of a corrupt service by an inaugural.

Death of Representative Bowles.

We learn from members of the Overton delegation, which called on Governor Senter yesterday, that before they left home on Sunday morning last, intelligence of the death of Representative John Bowles had reached Livingston. His demise was reported as occurring on Friday night, caused from dissipation and cold, contracted while in attendance on the last extra session of the Legislature in this city.—*Nashville Banner, 24th.*

IMMIGRANTS TO TENNESSEE.—The steamer Robert Moore, which arrived here from Cincinnati on Sunday last, brought among her passengers a colony of eighty immigrants to Tennessee. They were sturdy Pennsylvania farmers, and brought with them their agricultural implements and everything else requisite to the successful tillage of Tennessee soil. Some twenty of the party disembarked below this point and the others came on to Nashville, and design settling, a portion of them in Dixon county, and a portion in Coffee and Franklin counties, near Tullahoma.—*Nashville Banner, 24th.*

John W. Montfort, a journeyman printer, committed suicide in Louisville, Monday night. He left behind the following note: "Ellen: Seek among hypocrites for consolation in the loss of *two* (2) lives, and gather consolation in sycophancy.

A r
in the next world
meet me
J. W. M."

Bamboos have been imported from China to California with a design to cultivate them in that State.

Some of the old Italian guns made of ribs of wood covered with hide are still to be seen in the arsenal of Genoa.

A Houston genius sews cows' tails on old horse hides and thus converts the latter into a merchantable article.

It is reported that Cincinnati pork dealers have made an aggregate of $3,000,000 by their operations this winter.

A daughter of Murat, the famous King of Naples, is principal of a female seminary in Bordeaux.

MEDICAL.

THE

REMEDY OF THE AGE!

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS

CERTAINLY CURES

DYSPEPSIA,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

INDIGESTION IN ALL FORMS,

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Fever and Ague,

And all Periodical Diseases.

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS,

RELIEVES

COLIC and FLUX!

CURES

COSTIVENESS!

PROVES AN INVIGORANT

Of a Mild and Delightful Character for Delicate Females;

ACTS AS AN

ALTERATIVE and TONIC

FOR FAMILY PURPOSES;

RECUPERATES

THE

WASTED AND DEBILITATED FRAME,

Strengthens

THE APPETITE,

AND IMPROVES THE

DIGESTIVE FORCES:

IT IS

UNLIKE ALL OTHER BITTERS,

Its basis being pure OLD BOURBON or Copper-distilled Whisky, while the body of all rival preparations is common raw Whisky or Alcohol, which is in highest degree deleterious to the System.

THIS FACT

Has of itself strongly commended it to the confidence of the public, and its usefulness has been attested by the unsolicited certificates of leading men in the Medical Profession and the holy Ministry.

Purify the Blood!

The most active, energetic, unfailing and rapid remedy known for those numerous diseases incident to an impure state of the blood is

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

This great Medicine stands without a rival. It is perfectly peerless. Manufactured with the utmost care from the purest and costliest materials, it has achieved a reputation for potency and thoroughness that places it in the front rank of popular remedies.

CURE IS GUARANTEED

IN EVERY CASE,

where the directions are followed, for those diseases, the most terrible to which the human body can be subject, namely:

SCROFULA

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Every known variety of

CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS,

Or VENEREAL DISEASE,

NEURALGIA,

SKIN DISEASES,

No matter how old or inveterate,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

SCROFULOUS SORE EYES,

Glandular Swellings of the Neck,

Or Elsewhere,

CHRONIC CHILLS and FEVER,

TETTER,

WEEPING SORE LEG,

ULCERS of Every Kind,

PIMPLES ON THE FACE,

RINGWORM,

SCALD-HEAD,

Falling of the Hair,

OR ALLOPECIA,

WHITE SWELLING,

HIP-JOINT DISEASE,

Chronic Erysipelas,

AGUE-CAKE,

DROPSY Etc.

EDWARD WILDER.

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,

W. H. WILKERSON & CO.,

G. W. JONES & CO.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, on the 1st day of January, 1869:

CAPITAL STOCK, One Hundred Thousand Dollars—all paid up in cash.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank and in hands of Agents and others	$ 185,398 91
Real estate, unencumbered	14,213 07
Bonds and stocks owned by Company	212,279 37
Debts of the Company, secured by mortgage	491,819 17
Debts otherwise secured	376,561 00
Debts for Premiums	847,426 47
All other securities	3,172,481 98
	$5,170,500 17

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	$ 80,650 00
" in suspense	2,000 00
All other claims against Company	57,600 00
	$140,600 00

Sworn and subscribed to by
CHASTUS LYMAN, President.
GEO. SNIFFER, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that S. R. Clarke & Co., Managers of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore said Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.

S. R. CLARKE & CO.,

Managers of the

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BRANCH,

18 Knickerbocker Building,

mar19 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York, made to the Controller of Tennessee, on the 1st day of January, 1869, Pursuant to the Statute of said State.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is the "Continental Insurance Company," incorporated in 1852, and located at No. 102 Broadway, in the city of New York.

CAPITAL.

The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is	$ 500,000 00
The Surplus on the first day of January, 1869	1,760,854 10
Total amount of Capital and Surplus	$2,000,854 10—$2,000,854 10

ASSETS.

Amount of cash in St. Nicholas Bank, N. Y.	$ 105,093 13	
Cash in office	1,284 55	
Loans on State Stocks and Bonds of the United States and of Institutions incorporated by the State of New York, payable on demand. The market value of Securities pledged exceeding $300,450 00	271,800 00	
	$ 379,198 63—$	379,139 63
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on unincumbered Real Estate, worth at least $2,028,800, and on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing. (Interest at 7 per cent.)		719,150 00
United States and New York Bonds, and Bank Stock		675,700 00
Unincumbered Real Estate owned by the Company, No. 102 Broadway and No. 1 Pine Street, N. Y.		175,000 00
Unincumbered Real Estate owned by the Company, Corner Court and Montague Streets, Brooklyn		62,500 00
Interest actually due and unpaid		21,012 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued		31,842 07
Rents accrued		2,650 00
Total Assets		$2,000,854 10

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted, and due and unpaid	None
Losses incurred, and in process of adjustment	$ 57,800 00
Dividends on Capital, declared and due and unpaid	1,679 00
Dividends on Scrip declared unclaimed and unpaid	40,500 00
Scrip ordered redeemed and unclaimed	33,000 00
All other existing Claims against the Company	Nothing
Total amount of Losses, Claims and Liabilities	$132,108 00—$132,108 00

The Company have no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village, or block, it being the intention of the Company to distribute its risks in such a manner as not to lose more than $5,000 by a single fire.

A certified copy of the Charter, or Act of Incorporation, accompanied a previous statement.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss
STATE OF NEW YORK, }

George T. Hope, President, and Cyrus Peck, Secretary of the Continental Insurance Company, being severally sworn, severally say that the foregoing is a true, full, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Continental Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that S. R. Clarke & Co., Agents of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Continental Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
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S. R. CLARKE & CO., Agents,

18 Knickerbocker Building,

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MILLS.

GAYOSO PLANING MILL,

NO. 212 ADAMS STREET,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.

ALEX. RUSSELL. WM. FARRIS

RUSSELL, FARRIS & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Patent Weather-boarding, Flooring, Moulding, Mantles, Casing, Cornices, Tracery Stair Railings, Wood Turning and Scroll Sawing,

AND all work pertaining to the internal and external finish of buildings.

Ornamental Decorations in Wood, of Grounds, Fences and Pleasure Gardens,

From the plainest to the most elaborate. We also work, and keep on hand for sale, all articles in our line.

RUSSELL, FARRIS & Co.

TO MY OLD FRIENDS.

In again entering into an active business as a manufacturer of Carpenters' and Builders' Material, I flatter myself that an experience of over twenty years with you has enabled me to understand your wants, and I am determined in the future, as in the past, to merit your patronage. My associate, Mr. Alex. Russell, is no stranger to this community. I need not speak of him as a mechanic and a manufacturer. We, therefore, throw our banner to the breeze.

WM. FARRIS.

March 15, 1869. mar9

FOR SALE.

For Sale at a Bargain.

I am authorized to sell Two Fine Cottage residences, situated on Hill street, between Alabama and Mosley streets. Sold on account of owners leaving the city for their health. If not sold on or before the

15th Day of April, 1869,

They will be sold on that day, at public auction For terms apply to

C. N. MARTIN.
48 North Court Street.

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NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is the "Continental Insurance Company," incorporated in 1852, and located at No. 102 Broadway, in the city of New York.

CAPITAL.

The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is	$ 500,000 00
The Surplus on the first day of January, 1869	1,760,854 10
Total amount of Capital and Surplus	$2,000,854 10—$2,000,854 10

ASSETS.

Amount of cash in St. Nicholas Bank, N. Y.	$ 105,093 13	
Cash in office	1,284 55	
Loans on State Stocks and Bonds of the United States and of Institutions incorporated by the State of New York, payable on demand. The market value of Securities pledged exceeding $300,450 00	271,800 00	
	$ 379,198 63—$	379,139 63
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on unincumbered Real Estate, worth at least $2,028,800, and on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing. (Interest at 7 per cent.)		719,150 00
United States and New York Bonds, and Bank Stock		675,700 00
Unincumbered Real Estate owned by the Company, No. 102 Broadway and No. 1 Pine Street, N. Y.		175,000 00
Unincumbered Real Estate owned by the Company, Corner Court and Montague Streets, Brooklyn		62,500 00
Interest actually due and unpaid		21,012 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued		31,842 07
Rents accrued		2,650 00
Total Assets		$2,000,854 10

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted, and due and unpaid	None
Losses incurred, and in process of adjustment	$ 57,800 00
Dividends on Capital, declared and due and unpaid	1,679 00
Dividends on Scrip declared unclaimed and unpaid	40,500 00
Scrip ordered redeemed and unclaimed	33,000 00
All other existing Claims against the Company	Nothing
Total amount of Losses, Claims and Liabilities	$132,108 00—$132,108 00

The Company have no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village, or block, it being the intention of the Company to distribute its risks in such a manner as not to lose more than $5,000 by a single fire.

A certified copy of the Charter, or Act of Incorporation, accompanied a previous statement.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss
STATE OF NEW YORK, }

George T. Hope, President, and Cyrus Peck, Secretary of the Continental Insurance Company, being severally sworn, severally say that the foregoing is a true, full, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

Cheap Mules

BY

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

mar4w 290 Front.

LUMBER DEALERS.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

THE OLDEST YARD IN MEMPHIS.

Established in 1847.

HAVING purchased the Rose & Paxton Saw Mill, and with a full assortment of Logs and Dry Lumber on the yard, we are prepared to furnish Lumber in any quantity or dimension. Dressed Lumber always on hand. Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding, Laths, Shingles and Fencing. Doors, Blinds and Sash—glazed or unglazed.

We buy for cash and sell for cash, which enables us to sell as low or lower than any other yard. Also 400,000 Brick—best hand made.

M. K. & J. W. COCHRAN,
Office and Yard, foot of Washington street, Mill at North end of Navy Yard.
mar14 Memphis, Tenn.

AGRICULTURAL.

R. D. WARD & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

SEEDS,

Agricultural Implements, Fertilizers, Etc.,

232 Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee

—AGENTS FOR—

BUCKEYE { Cultivator, Grain Drill, Cider Press,

Excelsior Reaper and Mower,

ELMWOOD NURSERY, ETC. ETC.

mar1

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

MRS. M. J. LONG and Miss HATTIE LINDSAY have just opened their New Millinery Establishment, at 253 Main street, west side, near Union. They are receiving all the Latest Styles from Madame Olamp, New Orleans, and Ladies will find it to their advantage to call on us before going elsewhere. We are determined to please all who may favor us with their patronage. Particular attention paid to Dress-making. A great variety of new patterns just received. mar24

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S

DISPENSARY

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

Dr. Russell, No. 42 North Court Street, North side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

Most Successful Physician

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office Hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.

DR. J. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.

Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. mar14

MECHANICAL.

JOSEPH J. POWERS,

IRON BRIDGE BUILDER,

Memphis, Tenn.,

IS prepared to construct IRON BRIDGES and IRON ROOFS, of ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

feb13

Building.

LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs and rails got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, hight of stairs and length of run. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 62 Jefferson street.

JOHN REID,
Carpenter and Builder

nov24

DRY GOODS.

$40,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF

Dry Goods, Clothing,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Furnishing and Fancy Goods, Etc.,

To be Sold at Twenty-five Cents on the Dollar.

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of the late firm of M. Wolf & Co., from their assignee, I am prepared to offer the

GREATEST BARGAINS

In the city. Come and examine for yourselves

At 230 Main Street.

feb17 WILLIAM FRANK.

FOR SALE.

POSTPONEMENT

—OF—

HENDERSON COUNTY

Land Sale.

THE undersigned, who were appointed Commissioners by the Kentucky Legislature to superintendand conduct the "Henderson county Land Sale" at William McLain, Esq., take this method of announcing to the public that the drawing of prizes in the enterprise has been postponed until the

First Day of September, 1869.

When on the 1st of October last the enterprise was laid before the public, it was confidently expected that it could be concluded by the 16th of January, 1869, the day fixed for the drawing, but several causes, none of which were anticipated and which could not be controlled by the Commissioners or by the owner of the property, combined to prevent it. Among these we may mention the failure to obtain printed matter at the time contracted for, the extreme stringency of the money market, and the distrust in the minds of the people of enterprises like this, induced by causes which are yet fresh in the recollection of the public.

Though tickets are now being rapidly sold, a sufficient number have not been disposed of to justify a transfer of the property without bringing loss upon the owner.

The farming lands embraced in the enterprise, nearly eight hundred acres of which are cleared and tillable, will be rented out for the present year—1869. Good bonds for the rent will be taken, and these bonds will be assigned to the persons who draw the said farms.

The money for the tickets sold is in the hands of the agents, and should any shareholder be dissatisfied with the postponement, his money will be refunded on the presentation of his ticket.

The undersigned think it will not be amiss to say in this connection that they have no pecuniary interest in the above enterprise, nor will they have in the future. They will not receive one cent for their services, and they do not now, and will not at any time, own, hold or control a single ticket in the enterprise; nor one dollar received from the sale of tickets will be used by them, nor can the owner of the property touch, by or control any part of it, after the drawing takes place; and should the enterprise, by any unforseen contingency, prove a failure, all money received from the sale of tickets will be promptly returned on presentation of the tickets to the agent from whom bought.

D. BANKS,
W. S. HOLLOWAY,
ROBERT T. GLASS,
E. L. STARLING,
GRANT GREEN,
W. S. ELANY.

mar2

DRY GOODS.

SPRING, 1869.

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Having made arrangements to extend their WHOLESALE BUSINESS, would respectfully inform

SOUTHERN BUYERS

that their Stock during the coming season will be

LARGER AND MORE COMPLETE

Than ever before, and an inspection of it before purchasing elsewhere is solicited.

Having their own buyers in each of the principal European Markets, they will be able to maintain the long established reputation of the House for keeping desirable, saleable goods, of which, also, their long experience as successful Retailers is ample guarantee.

The several departments are viz.: Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Upholstery, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Ladies' and Children's Outfitting, in each of which will be found Goods selected especially to meet the demands of SOUTHERN customers.

Samples of New Goods sent upon application.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 & 467 Broad } NEW YORK.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 Grand }

Wholesale Warerooms:

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, entrance

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

S. P. YEOMANS is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for the Municipal Court at the May election. mar24

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. W. P. BOND as a candidate for Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, at the ensuing election in May. mar24

EDITORS AVALANCHE—You are hereby authorized to announce me as a candidate for Attorney-General of the Criminal Court at the forthcoming May elections, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention, should one be held. GEORGE E. STAIR.

HON. J. O. SHACKELFORD, having been called upon, by the Knoxville Bar, to become a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Court, has accepted the call, and we are authorized to announce his name as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the Middle Division of the State, at the approaching Judicial election.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. ORVILLE YERGER as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WILLIAM WALLACE is a candidate for the office of Attorney General of the Criminal Court of Memphis, at the election in May. Ledger copy. mar26

WE are authorized to announce C. P. FOUTE as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. GEORGE W. REESE as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce J. F. CAMPBELL as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of this county, at the election to be held in May next.

WE are authorized to announce ISAAC MORRISON, as a candidate for Judge of the Law Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election. mar24

WE are authorized to announce the name of Hon. GEORGE ANDREWS, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the Eastern Division, at the approaching judicial election. mar18

TO the voters of the Criminal Court District—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Judge of that court, at the fourth Thursday in May.
mar14 J. T. SWAYNE.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A situation as BOOK-KEEPER, by a thorough, practical accountant. Address "J. B.," care Bigley, Mellersh & Co. mar24

WANTED.—A No. 1 PASTRY COOK at the Commercial Hotel. mar24

MILLINERS WANTED.—Tasty, rapid and experienced Trimmers, with good references, can obtain employment, by calling at our office, before 9 a.m., or after 5 p.m.
OTIS & CO.,
mar23 327 Main Street.

WANTED—A few day boarders. Apply at Northwest corner Exchange and Second streets. Also, one family to occupy furnished room. feb26

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

USE R. L. Fahnestock's Bronchial and Lung Syrup, only 25 cents a bottle. For sale by A. J. Smith & Co., 225 Main street, Agents. Use Vandervort's Flavoring Extracts.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief predicted.—Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottles and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 237 Main street, Agent. Price, 5 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. 1ed

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An interest in a paying business, with little capital invested. Address D., at this office. mar25d4w

FOR SALE—I will sell a large, fine Family Horse—one that I can recommend.
R. M. PETTUS,
mar21 No. 17 Madison st.

FOR SALE—Four Second-hand, second-size Billiard Tables, complete and in good condition.
M. McKEOGH,
feb 13 Peabody Billiard Hall.

LOST.

LOST—On the Hernando road, 12 miles from Memphis, about four years old, mouse-colored MARE MULE, well broke to work; patch of hair off on one of her hind hips, and heels skinned. I will pay a liberal reward for her recovery, or for any information leading to it, and left at Dismukes & Kellogg's stables, on Monroe street, between Second and Third streets, or at Lux's, Luxahoma, Mississippi.
mar24 J. R. COOK.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—An A No. 1 Residence, 375 Beale street, near Colonel R. Topp's place. House in perfect order. Apply to Commercial Hotel.
mar18

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : March 26, 1869

OUR Grand Jury reports, like thunder-claps, startle, and are as soon forgotten. Three or four times every year abuses in offices reach the public through this official medium. They are read, commented upon, and a nervous twittering is observed in certain quarters. Then the storm blows over, the sun again shines out with renewed luster, and the mind drifts into more genial channels. Since Memphis Grand Juries were instituted they have with scrupulous regularity exposed the iniquities practiced in jails. It seems to be a portion of the duty of Grand Jurymen to work into passable English the horrors of our jails, and the pleasure and caprice of jailers to furnish materials for these dolorous jeremiads. With a countenance of severe virtue a jailer sometimes yiels's to popular consternation by sending adrift an obnoxious understrapper or two, to be replaced by one a little more obnoxious, if possible. A few months ago, we exposed the performances in the new jail of a bipedal hyena named SPROUSE, a pet of his superiors, and a fellow who would have been a capital executioner for ROBESPIERE, if a little more refined. SPROUSE was an eminent disciplinarian of the Donnybrook school, and forcibly impressed on the outsides of obdurate prisoners' heads with clubs what argument failed to convey to the insides. A favorite method of this gentle being, to bring refractory prisoners to obedience, was suspending them to walls by their thumbs until they sank to the floor from exhaustion. Requiring emaciated prisoners to pace their cells for hours while staggering under cruel burdens, was another cheerful illustration of prison discipline. Occasionally these mild corrections were varied by bucking and gagging, and arousing the subject to a realizing sense of decorum by deluging him with ice-water. In return for his fatherly tenderness the amiable SPROUSE permitted the prisoners to loan him their money and extra clothing as a permanent investment. His form as easily accommodated itself to the different sizes of garments as did little WACKFORD SQUEERS' at Dotheboy's Hall. The waistcoat of a prisoner modeled after DANIEL LAMBERT fitted as nicely as one that would have adorned the body of a man who could recline within the shadow cast by a telegraph wire. One day, after borrowing all the money in and out of the prison that was accessible, SPROUSE vanished, and the wide-awake jailer suddenly discovered him to have been a fiend. Somehow, wide-awake jailers seldom make such alarming discoveries without the aid of the newspapers and other outside agencies. Wide-awake jailers are astonishingly deaf and blind to unearthly shrieks and ghastly spectacles inside prison walls. Whenever Grand Jurors enter the portals, obsequiousness waits on servility, contentment appears on the surface of the cells, and the victims of Sprousism too fully appreciate the portents of "hereafter" to tell their dismal stories. It is only when some poor devil reaches sunshine through the courts that the secrets of the prison hell become known, and inquisitors are placed on the road to discovery. We have just had another inquisition and another report. Before reading it we were satisfied that it would be "the same old story—nothing new;" and so it proved. This report might be substituted for any previous document on the same subject for the past ten years. It reveals "great neglect upon the part of the officers in charge." It has "come to the knowledge" of the Grand Jury that "cruel and inhuman punishment has been inflicted on said prisoners, and that for that purpose, a dungeon has been constructed of not more than three or four feet square, and six or seven feet high, almost entirely without ventilation, in which prisoners have been confined by the arbitrary order of the jailer or his subordinates; frequently without food for periods of twenty-four or forty-eight hours; being unable from the small size of the dungeon to sit or lie down, or to rest in any manner, and necessarily compelled to stand upright during the whole time on the iron floor of the dungeon without shoes or socks, and without provision for relieving nature, except only upon the floor on which they stand." It appears that "in one instance an insane person was confined in such dungeon for a period of twenty-four hours or more." The Criminal Court has made an order to prevent further repetitions of damnable outrages. This is the chronic action of courts, and His Honor, of course, forgot all about the matter on his way home. It is so easy to make an order, and thus balance the account with duty. The course of the other officials has not been divulged. As history repeats itself, we may be assured that the Sheriff will make two trips to the jail and utter some highly ornamental and figurative language in presence of the jailer, who will administer a few "damns" to the turnkey, who will apply boot-logic to *his* understrappers. Quiet will reign for a fortnight, and by next grand jury day, there will be abundant material for another thrilling report on the "condition" of the jail. The literary architecture of the latest report is good. That of the next may be of the indifferent sort. With the view of ensuring a document for the coming grand jury that will cause hair to stand on end, like "quills upon the fertful porcupine," we suggest that the present body prepare the report to be used by its successor. There will be nothing new to record, unless, perhaps, two or three more methods of torture, which can be described in marginal notes. The presiding genius at the jail is J. P. FOSTER, who is directly responsible for the conduct of his assistants. As under his administration matters have grown from bad to worse, why does not Sheriff CURRY replace him with some one who recognizes that human beings, though in prison, are not brutes? The community is sickened with the recitals of atrocities in our midst that would cause a Camanche Indian to blush for his tribe. If it be not part and parcel of the duties of jail officials to perpetrate brutalities, let us have a change.

ALTHOUGH two months will elapse before the judicial election, the canvass is attracting much attention. The efforts of some members of both parties to unite on a ticket in which each should be fairly represented, proved futile. This was to be expected. The first step showed that everything must be conceded to Radicalism or nothing could be done. So the project, which should never have been entertained, was abandoned. There is but one course to pursue—one method of obtaining a victory. It is to place a strong ticket in the field, thoroughly reorganize the conservative elements, and go to work. We are glad to see this course strongly advocated by Judge MARLAND L. PERKINS, in a card elsewhere. He clearly shows that, whatever may have been the judgment of the Conservatives at the outset, strict party nominations, and a square fight, are inevitable. The Radicals will make nominations of this character. The wire-pullers are already manipulating the Leagues. Their forces are thoroughly organized and under strict discipline. Their hope is in leading us at the polls through their superior organization, and our almost total lack of it, as so often exposed during the past two years. The election for County Commissioner is fresh in the public mind, and we have so often refused to profit by bitter experience that they feel confident of an easy victory. We fully agree with Judge PERKINS that it is "ridiculous to suppose we can beat them by running two or more Conservative candidates for the same office." By so doing we fritter away a strength which, united, can drive Memphis Radicalism to the wall. Let us have a convention, by all means. Through its deliberations alone can the claims of aspirants be settled satisfactorily. But we must be understood as meaning a convention in which the voice of the people can be fully and fairly heard. The action of one in which this voice is stifled, no matter by what agency, will not be indorsed at the polls. The people must be satisfied that everything is fair, regular and aboveboard. Dissatisfaction, whether based upon real or fancied irregularities, will as certainly presage defeat as harmony will insure victory. The AVALANCHE has no candidate for any of the offices to be filled. It most heartily desires the success of the party, and will support the ticket chosen by the convention with whatever ability it possesses, and with its characteristic energy and heartiness. As a preliminary step the party should be thoroughly organized. Our County Executive Committee, whose powers departed with the Presidential canvass, should be rebuilt. It contains much good material, but as an organization it is *effete*. It should at once be reorganized on a working basis, that the proper spirit may permeate the minor organizations. It is the grand director, and must be equal to the emergency. Then, for complete organization, a Convention of delegates chosen by the people, and—victory!

IT is plain to every thinking man, that much of the future of Memphis will in a measure hinge upon the approaching great Commercial Convention, and we trust, therefore, neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it a complete success. Capitalists and members of the press from all parts of the Union will be in attendance, and it should be a matter of pride, as well as of interest, to impress them favorably with our city and the character of our people. Let the several committees work hard, as in matters of individual interest, and each and all will be benefitted in the character that Memphis will have acquired abroad, and the influx of labor and capital that will be sure to follow. It will be seen that the Committee on Invitation have got themselves into admirable working order, as published elsewhere in our columns, and it is hoped the other committees are equally alive to the importance of the work before them.

IT seems the action of Congress in February, 1868, with regard to the revenue tax on cotton, then in existence, is not yet fully understood, even in the city, though it has more than once been referred to and explained in the columns of the AVALANCHE, in response to letters of inquiry from planters and country merchants. In answer to a correspondent in the city, who would have light on the subject, we again say that the act amendatory to the internal revenue laws, passed as above, provided not for a suspension, but a total abrogation of the tax, which pleased the people of the South, in time of adversity and pecuniary difficulty, of what would have left them in comparatively easy circumstances. The language of the act, as near as we can remember, was that all cotton raised in the United States after 1867 should be free from internal tax, and that all cotton imported from foreign countries after November, 1868, should be free of duty.

YAZOO-VALLEY RAILROAD.

Very Interesting Letter from Col. J. T. Trezevant.

In the *Observatine*, of Carroll county, Mississippi, we find the following letter from our fellow-citizen, Colonel J. T. Trezevant, and invite attention to it, not only on account of its reference to the Yazoo Valley Railroad, which is now attracting an unusual degree of interest, but also because of the suggestions it contains relative to the production of cotton. At our request Colonel Trezevant has promised to prepare for the AVALANCHE an article upon this subject, which will be more elaborate than a brief letter, and we trust to be able to lay it before our readers some day this week. In the meantime, as the question of labor is one of present absorbing interest as connected with the production of our great staple, we again invite attention to Colonel Trezevant's letter to prominent citizens of Carroll county:

MARCH 12, 1869.

Messrs. W. B. Pennes, J. D. Pate, F. Streater, A. N. Pidwell, J. C. Harris, J. D. Lefforc, Nat. McGhin:

GENTLEMEN: I take this method of answering questions which you and others have asked about the means of building the Valley Railroad. Your county will illustrate any other. The road will run thirty miles through it. I do not think the grading and crossties will cost more than $5,000 per mile, or $150,000 for the county. Taking a belt six miles on each side of the road, you have twelve miles by thirty, or three hundred and sixty square miles, or two hundred and thirty thousand four hundred acres within six miles of the road. To have the land you don't want to sell, that would not agree to give twenty-five cents an acre, annually, for three or four years. This would yield an annual revenue of $57,600, or $172,800 for three years. Such a tax, for the fourth year, would construct an iron bridge over the five streams of your county; and no other kind should be built.

There is still another plan which would still more add to the population, wealth and comforts of all your citizens. It is a graded county tax of $300,000 to be divided between the Valley Road and one running from the Central Road to Greenwood, on the Yazoo river. With seven commanding counties, Carroll county would be the most attractive in your State. With three railroads and a navigable stream coming through all parts of her territory, no citizen within her borders would be more than ten or twelve miles from some one of them; and if such facilities of intercommunication invite population, your county would have the need to whom to sell more than she has one. These roads would pay back ten times the cost of construction, your county seat remain where it is, and your factory, from its accessibility, would soon be doing business as to demand the active working of its full capacity.

All this and much more can be done. The country is not yet ruined. The bankrupt law and the Confederate debt have placed the whole South more nearly out of debt than she has been in thirty years. We can keep cotton at twenty cents per pound for many years, if we will. Consumption is steadily outgrowing its production. If the South will only raise food enough for all her wants, she cannot produce a large crop of cotton. The labor is not here. Improved agricultural implements and a more scientific culture may plant and plow and hoe more cotton, but nothing has never yet been invented to supercede the human fingers in gathering that staple; and every planter knows that negroes do not pick much more than half they once did. But few women work now, and the boys and girls are growing up in idleness in the country, and in vice in the towns. As inefficient as is the present labor of the country, it will steadily grow more so every year, and when the present adult negro race shall have passed away, that which must take its place will be still less reliable.

What, then, is to cause cotton to fall soon? Let me again say, that if our people will raise enough food, they cannot raise a crop exceeding three million bales, for they have not the labor. Two million five hundred thousand bales at twenty cents per pound, will yield two hundred and fifty million dollars. Four million bales at fifteen cents will yield three hundred million dollars. But can it be raised the last will be at the cost of food. We can raise the first and food also. Can we afford to buy our food? The Northwest slaughtered three hundred thousand less hogs last winter than in the winter of 1867. Great Britain slaughtered one million less. With these facts before them, can our people hope for meat to fall, while we are receiving a quarter million emigrants every year? Is it not wisdom for them to raise their own food, make a small crop of cotton, and thus insure a high price for it, and spend their surplus means in building railroads and factories?

In conclusion, let me say a word about this Valley Road. From one end of the line to the other, there is just such a spirit as never fails of success. All want the road, and all admit that it is a work which should challenge the aid of each individual within the reach of its influence. To doubt that it will be built, would be to contribute to its construction. Yazoo county can be carried for $600,000. This I learn from General Miles and others there where I have just left. The influential men of Holmes—Hooker, Dyer, Guinn, McLean, Eggleston, etc., say Holmes may be counted on for $300,000. Tallahatchie will go $250,000. What will Carroll do?

Yours respectfully,
J. T. TREZEVANT.

A Card from Judge M. L. Perkins.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: In reply to the kind and flattering call of "Citizens of Memphis," asking the use of my name as candidate for the office of Law Judge, published in your paper of the 24th instant, I have this to state, that I cannot consent to run in a "*scrub race*" for the office against a regularly nominated Radical candidate, on whom, of course, the entire Radical vote will be concentrated. It is folly to talk of ignoring politics in the coming judicial election. We know that the Radical party in this city are thoroughly organized. We have every reason to believe that they will put into the field a straight Radical ticket. Indeed, they have clearly indicated that they have the material in their party to make judges of, and that they will not call upon the Conservative party for any assistance in making up their ticket. If I am right in this position, would it not be ridiculous to suppose that we can beat them by running two or more independent Conservative candidates for the same office?

On the contrary, I am in favor of a thorough organization of the Democratic Conservative party, and of having a Convention of delegates, in accordance with the well regulated custom of the party in other States, and have that Convention nominate a straight out Conservative. I am opposed to any compromise with the Radical party.

If such a ticket is put in the field we can *carry the day*.

We have no other way of settling the claims of rival aspirants for the same office save by a convention, and thereby concentrating our vote.

Should such a convention be held, and in their judgment, my name could give any strength to the ticket, I do not feel at liberty to decline, although I am convinced that they could make a much better selection.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, etc.,
MARLAND L. PERKINS.

Holding Office in Mississippi.

According to General Order No. 16, Department of Mississippi, issued March 23d, by Brevet Major General Ames:

IV. All civil offices in this District which have been held by persons whose legal disabilities have not been removed, and who cannot take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress of July 2d, 1865, are vacant.

V. Present incumbents of civil offices who can take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, or whose disabilities have been removed, and who have not qualified under appointment from these headquarters, will at once take and subscribe the oath prescribed, forward the same to these headquarters, and continue in the performance of the duties of their offices.

VI. Late incumbents of offices rendered vacant by this resolution of Congress, will retain custody of the books, papers and property of their offices, and transfer them to their successors when they shall have qualified.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

The Adjournment Muddle—Registration Bill—Scrip Legislation—Fighting of the Wrangling Factions—Execution of a Negro Murderer—River and Weather News.

Special Dispatch to the Avalanche.]

LITTLE ROCK, March 25.—The Senate passed a resolution fixing the day of adjournment for the tenth of April. It will not pass the House. That body will not consent to an adjournment. It wants to take a recess till January, in order to hold Clayton in check.

A new registration bill was reported to the Senate to-day, but no action had on it.

The Governor approved the bill making State scrip receivable for all State, county, school and municipal taxes. Scrip is now worth ninety cents.

The House Committee on Education report adversely to abolishing the offices of Circuit School Superintendents, but if is thought such a bill will pass.

Clayton is doing everything in his power to force an adjournment of the Legislature. It is though if the time is not soon agreed upon, he will issue a proclamation proroguing it. The breach between him and the Assembly still widens.

Major Tatum, a negro, was hung to-day, in the presence of about two thousand people, near the penitentiary, for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Morrill, about two months ago. He confessed his guilt on the scaffold. He seemed to be quite penitent, and said he was going to heaven.

River still falling. Weather cloudy and warm. Business good.

Departed—W. A. Caldwell.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

Condition of the River—Steamboat Arrivals and Departures.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

CAIRO, Illinois, March 25.—Belle Memphis, from Memphis to St. Louis, 12 p. m.; Norman, from Evansville to Memphis, 8 a. m.; Kilgour, from Louisville to New Orleans, 3 p. m.; City of Cairo, from St. Louis to Memphis, 5 p. m.; Mississippi, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 5 p. m.; Virginia, from New Orleans to Louisville, 7 p. m. The river rose three inches. It rained hard all night, and during the morning; clear and warm in the afternoon. The Mississippi and Kilgour had fair trips.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-President Johnson Severely Ill in Greenville, Tenn.—Dispatches from Admiral Hoff—Borie Gone Inspecting—Presidential Nominations for Tennessee and Elsewhere

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Ex-President Johnson is dangerously ill at Greenville, Tenn. Dr. Basil Norris left here this morning for that place.

Admiral Hoff, in the dispatches recently received, inclosed a memoranda of military executions by the rebel authorities at Aux Coys, Hayti. They exhibit barbarities and cruelties difficult to parallel.

Secretary Borie has gone to Annapolis, accompanied by Admiral Porter, to inspect affairs at the Naval Academy.

Ell S. Parker has been ordered to report for duty to the Secretary of War.

The President has nominated Edward B. Plumb, Consul General at Havana; R. W. Clark, Third Auditor of the Treasury; A. B. Cornell, Surveyor of the port of New York; L. N. Coy, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Arkansas; Jas. A. Cooper, for the Second District of Tennessee; J. T. Smith, for the Second District of Mississippi; Mrs. J. P. Warfolk, postmistress at Jackson, Tenn.; A. R. Smith, postmaster at Canton, Miss.

NEW ORLEANS.

Trouble Among Louisiana Carpet-Bag Officials.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Upon the statement of State Senator Lynch, State Treasurer Dahlquet, and his chief clerk, relative to warrants drawn by Auditor Wickliffe, for the payment of coupons fraudulently issued, the Grand Jury to-day found a bill against the Auditor for misdemeanor. The fraud appears to have been discovered in January last, but, upon being confronted with it, the Auditor refunded the amount of the coupons, (two thousand dollars), and no disclosure was made until the 23d inst., Senator Lynch giving as his reason, fears of the effect of the exposure on the credit of the State.

The Auditor vacated his office to-day, and the Governor has appointed L. S. Delassize, a colored man, and a member of the State Board of Education, as acting Auditor.

CHICAGO.

Brigham Young's Traveling Harem.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Brigham Young and party are still in the city. They have received invitations to several places of amusement, and have accepted several. Mrs. Young is about twenty-five, accomplished and of pleasant manners. Miss Nettie Young, a daughter of Brigham's, is a young lady of about seventeen. The party are on their way to Washington to have an interview with the President in regard to the Ogden and Salt Lake Railroad, of which Joseph Young, son of Brigham, and one of the party, is superintendent.

NEW YORK.

Rumored Death of Ex-President Johnson.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Baron Schlozer, Minister from the North German Union to the United States, arrived here by the Westphalia yesterday.

A Washington special to the *Commercial* gives the rumor of the death of ex-President Johnson, at Greenville, Tennessee, which is supposed to arise from the fact that he is quite ill.

BOSTON.

Astonishing Illustration of Patriotism.

BOSTON, March 25.—H. L. Dawes has declined the appointment of Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, tendered him by Governor Claflin.

Last night a young man named Pine shot Miss Howard; the wound, it is feared, will prove mortal. He then shot himself dead. Rejected love is supposed to have been the cause. Both were aged twenty, and respectably connected.

THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—Down—Darling. It rained all day. Business dull.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Arrived—Hele, Groesbeck and St. Marys. Departed—Westmoreland. Raining and business dull.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Arrived—Magenta, Thompson Dean, Julia, Belle Memphis. Departed—Luminary and Pauline Carroll. The river is rising slowly and the upper streams improving. Weather wet and business dull.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Hall Janitor Found Mysteriously Murdered.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Last evening the body of James W. Smith, janitor of Girard Hall, was found in the building with his hands and feet tied, and a pistol bullet in the head, which caused his death. His watch and a small amount of money was found on the floor.

HALIFAX.

Anticipated Reciprocity Nipped.

HALIFAX, March 25.—The government of Prince Edward's Island has been notified by Imperial authority that it is not competent for that Island to enter into negotiations with the United States with a view of reciprocity without the co-operation of the British Provinces.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Horrible Accident—Two Young Ladies Killed.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 25.—Mrs. Coffin and two daughters, of Still River Mass., were run over by the cars near Groton Junction this morning, while crossing the Fitchburg railroad in a sleigh. The two daughters were killed and their mother severely injured.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 25.—The steamship companies decline modifying their terms of contract for postal service between the United States and Europe.

MADRID, March 25.—By the proposed constitution, Senators are to serve twelve years, not thirteen.

BUFFALO.

Another Bank Failure—Liabilities $40,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 25.—Parshall & Schonzlin, private bankers, failed last evening. Their liabilities are $40,000 and assets $4,000. L. C. Dumpleman is assignee.

MOBILE.

Thursday's Races Postponed Until Saturday.

MOBILE, March 25.—The races advertised for to-day have been postponed until Saturday.

Forty-First Congress—First Session

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—William J. Hamilton, from Maryland, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment and laws of the United States, and to restore to Georgia the Republican government, elected under its new Constitution. Ordered printed.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill to incorporate the National Junction Railroad.

Mr. Sprague submitted a preamble to a bill introduced by him a few days ago, to provide for loaning Public money, and for other purposes. And on his motion it was ordered printed with bill, and also in separate form.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill declaring the continuance of the Freedman's Hospital at Richmond and Vicksburg, and in the District of Columbia. Referred to Military Committee.

Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment and laws of the United States, in Georgia.

Mr. Sherman objected because he wanted the Senate to take up the bill supplementary to the act to provide National currency. Mr. Sherman's motion carried.

The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Wilson, authorizing an increase of $50,000,000 in the issue of circulating notes; and providing that in making the issue, preference shall be given to banking associations in States and sections of the country not adequately supplied with banking facilities. The amendment also provides whenever the amount of United States notes and circulating notes of National Banks combined shall be in excess of $700,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury may retire and cancel United States notes to the amount of such excess until the whole amount of United States notes outstanding shall be reduced $350,000,000.

Mr. Sherman explained in detail the provisions of the bill. The Committee on Finance had come to the conclusion that no more radical measure than this could be safely proposed at this time. The distribution of circulation was very unequal, but it seemed to be the committee better to equalize it gradually than by a sudden measure of redistribution. A more radical measure would necessarily disturb the business of the Eastern and Middle States, but this bill would at least supply the South and West, and upon the resumption of specie payment there would doubtless be a fair banking system established, which would prevent controversy about equal distribution.

HOUSE.

Mr. Dawes, in personal explanation, recited a former declaration concerning H. H. Heath, Secretary of New Mexico, that he could have no confidence in a Northern man who had tendered his services to the rebellion.

Mr. Poland reported a joint resolution providing that claims for steamboats and other vessels impressed by the United States in Southern States during the rebellion, be adjudicated by the Court of Claims; provided the claimants were loyal, and remained loyal, and were residents of loyal States; and provided the vessels were in the insurrectionary districts by proper authority. The joint resolution was explained and advocated by Mr. Poland, and gave rise to considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Washburne, of Wisconsin, Lawrence, Finkelburn, Maynard, How, Hawkins, Allison, Benjamin and Logan.

Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, moved to lay the joint resolution on the table. Negatived; yeas, eighty-one; nays, eighty-three. It was then passed; yeas, eighty-seven; nays, eighty.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill to enforce the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and to restore the State of Georgia to the Republican Government elected under its new Constitution. Referred to Committee on Reconstruction, and ordered printed.

It recites in preamble that the Legislature of Georgia has refused to purge itself of members who were disqualified by the Constitutional amendment, and had expelled fully qualified members on the ground that they were persons of African blood, and that the State authorities are wholly unable or unwilling to protect the laws, liberty and property of loyal and unoffending citizens, thereby proving the people had not complied with the terms or conformed to the principles on which the restoration of Georgia was provided for, and that the government thereof is not in fact, republican or regular.

It therefore authorizes and directs the Governor to summon forthwith, by proclamation, all persons appearing to have been elected to the Legislature according to the proclamation of Major General Meade, June 25th, 1867, to meet at Atlanta within six months of the passage of the act; such Legislature is invested with authority to make such enactments and perform such Legislative proceedings as are authorized by the laws of the United States and by the Constitution of Georgia. Members of the Legislature are to take the oath, except those whose political disabilities have been removed by act of Congress. The attempted expulsion of African members is annulled, declared void, and the President of the United States is required to station in the State of Georgia a sufficient armed force to carry into execution the act, and its officers are required to render aid and assistance in the administration of the demand of the Governor.

The Senate's amendment to the Tenure-of-Office Act was taken up. Mr. Logan moved an amendment declaring all civil officers, except Judges of United States Courts, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate before the 4th of March, 1869, shall become vacant on the 30th of June, 1869. He appealed to the friends of the President to stand by the bill repealing the law, or adopt his amendment. The Senate amendment was then referred, including Mr. Logan's amendment, to the Judiciary Committee. Yeas, 95; nays, 79. Only Democrats voted in the negative. At 4:30 p. m., the House adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Cotton firm. Sales 4,100 bales; uplands, 28¾ to 29c. Flour, $5 80@6 10. Whisky, 96c. Spring wheat, $1 40@1 46. Western corn, 85½ to 88½c. Carolina rice firm, 8¾ to 9¼c. Coffee quiet and firm. Cuba sugar, 12½c. Molasses dull.

Dry Goods—Hamilton delaines, 12c. American prints, 12c. Massachusetts B B brown cotton, 12¾ to 13c.

Money—Stringent; call loans 7 per cent. Commercial paper, 10 to 10½; sterling nominal, 8¼ to 8¾. Gold quiet and steady. It opened at 131¼, fell to 131 and closed at 131¼. Rates paid for borrowing till Saturday 1-34 to 1-32 per cent.; for carrying, 4 to 8 per cent. and also 1-16. This sharp advance in loan market was due chiefly to great stringency in money and from the fact that the Assistant Treasurer paid out a million in gold for the purchase of exchange for diplomatic service abroad. Clearances to-day, which reflect yesterday's business, $104,000,000. Tennessees bonds weaker; old, 66 to 66½; new, 64 to 64¼.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Cotton irregular, closed unchanged; middlings, 28½c. Sales, 4,500 bales. Receipts, 800 bales. Exports, 5,751 bales. Gold, 131⅛. Sterling, 42; commercial, 40¾@41¼; New York sight, ⅜@½ premium. Flour active and advanced; superfine, $6; XX, $6 25@6 37½; XXX, $6 62½. Corn, 73 to 78c. Oats firmer, 65c. Bran, $1. Hay —prime, $27. Pork dull, asking $33. Bacon—retailing, 14¾, 17¾ and 17½c. Lard dull; tierces, 15¾@15¾c; keg, 20½ to 21¼c. Sugar firmer; common, 12¾c; prime, 14½c. Molasses firm; prime, 75c. Whisky depressed; Western rectified, 85 to 87c. Coffee dull; fair, 14¾ to 15¾c; prime, 17 17½c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Flour and grain unchanged and quiet. Whisky, 91c. Pork held at $32. Bulk meats 12½ to 14½c. Lard, 18¼c. Sugar, 14 to 16c. Bacon dull and unchanged. Molasses 80 to 85c. Cotton firm. Sales 400 bales; middlings, 27½c; low middling, 26½c. Coffee steady, 20 to 26c. Butter, 40 to 45c. No cheese in market. Eggs, 24 to 25c. Clover seed, $15 50@15 75. Timothy, $2 5@2 10.

New Advertisements.

COTTON.

Cash Advanced on Cotton—Notice to Shippers.

WE are prepared to make Liberal Cash Advances on cotton in store in this city or for shipment to Messrs. David Dows & Co., New York.
mar11 TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.

SADDLERY.

H. M. FERGUSON. J. S. PRIVETT.
FERGUSON & PRIVETT,
DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLES and HARNESS,
No. 220 Main Street.
mar13

AUCTION.

NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, Shoes, Dry Goods, Sundries, AT AUCTION.
By A. E. Frankland, 197 Main Street,
FRIDAY MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK,
mar26

MAIN STREET STORES

At Auction

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 1st,

WE will sell, on the premises, to the highest bidder, that valuable and commodious

Storehouse, No. 370, in Provine Block

At the northeast corner of Main and Gayoso streets, and No. 368, being the next adjoining store. These houses are built upon lots fronting about twenty-two feet on Main street, by a depth of about ninety-four feet—are four stories, the ground floors being designed for Stores and the upper stories for offices, sleeping-rooms or for families—dry and fine cellars to both houses. The buildings are under rent until 1st October to good tenants, and must always command full prices.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash; balance in twelve months, with interest.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
mar21d4w Auctioneers.

SALE OF

Unclaimed Goods.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD CO., CLAIM AGENT'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, March 16, 1869.

THE following packages of goods will be sold, at public auction, at the Freight Depot of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in thirty days from the date of this advertisement, to pay freight and charges:

1 Bundle bedding, consigned to J. Gillim.
1 Barrel, consigned to St. Louis Pan Co.
2 Barrels, consigned to J. Hornitz.
1 Trunk, consigned to J. W. Watkins.
1 Keg, consigned to Miller & Jones.
2 Pieces sash, consigned to Hunt & Groves.
1 Box mdse., consigned to E. G. Norton.
1 Chest tools, consigned to F. Hayette.
3 Kegs, consigned to L. Parkhurst.
1 Bag R. shoes, consigned to H. Alexander.
1 Box, consigned to J. R. Yates.
1 Bundle, consigned to Mrs. P. Fields.
1 Box, consigned to N. Thornton.
3 Plow molds, consigned to W. Horts.
1 Bundle, consigned to Jno. W. Hatcher.
1 Box sundries, consigned to J. J. W. Hatcher.
1 Keg, consigned to Jas. Wilson.
1 Box, consigned to F. S. Jones.
1 Stove, consigned to W. McGoffin.

V. H. LINDERBERGER,
Claim Agent M. and C. R. R.
mar26

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Lessee.....MRS. W. C. THOMPSON
Business and Treasurer.....D. D. BOYLE
Stage Manager.....ROBERT McWADE

Last night but one and only Benefit of the great artiste, Mrs. F. W. LANDER, assisted by the accomplished actors, J. H. Taylor and George Becks.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 26, 1869, will be presented Shakspeare's great play, entitled HENRY VIII; Queen Katherine, Mrs. F. W. LANDER; Cardinal Wolsey, Mr. J. H. Taylor; Grand Chamberlain, Mr. George Becks.

Grand Mrs. LANDER Matinee, to-morrow afternoon, at one o'clock, when will be played MARY STUART. Admission, fifty cents. At night ADRIENNE, THE ACTRESS.

Monday, first night of Fred. Wilson's great band of Minstrels, from their Opera House at St. Louis.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.

GRAND CONCERT,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Linden Street
CHRISTIAN CHURCH,
AT THE
Memphis Club Hall,
On Monday Evening, March 29, 1869.
mar23

GAYETIES THEATER.

No. 37 Jefferson Street.

J. H. ETLEY.....Lessee and Manager
OSCAR WILLIS.....Stage Manager

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

Immense success of Mr. FRED BUCKINGHAM, the great English character vocalist, and his truly wonderful sons, ENOCH and EDGAR.

Great reception of BOB HART, whose Ethiopian eccentricities are received nightly with screams of delight.

Jim Johnson,
Miss Clara Devere and
Miss Barana.
A complete success.

Admission fifty cents; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at a quarter to 8 precisely.

VARIETIES THEATER

Corner Main and Washington Sts.

CHARLES H. H. BROOM.....Proprietor
CHARLEY WHITE.....Stage Manager

Admission Only 25 Cents.

THE above place of amusement is open nightly with a star combination of talented artistes, acknowledged by the public press to be the best that has ever appeared in this city. The entertainment consists of sentimental and comic singing, dancing, farces, burlesques, negro acts, spectacular sensations, etc. Admission, 25 cents; private boxes, $5. Doors open at half-past six o'clock; Curtain rises at half-past seven o'clock.

"WILLETT'S"

No. 37 Adams Street,
Bill

DAILY AVALANCHE.

FRIDAY, ... March 26, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to Subscribers.—When papers are marked with an X the time will expire with the next number. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented *every two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:

Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.
Scruggs House, Corinth, Miss.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared for the AVALANCHE, and used for that purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

The WEEKLY AVALANCHE is one of the most complete papers published in the South, and, at the price, is the cheapest—only two dollars per annum. Our list of subscribers is daily increasing rapidly, and while thankful to our friends, who take such an interest in our success, we feel determined to put forth new efforts and zeal and enterprise to meet the growing demands and improved tastes of the reading and business public.

Good hats and legitimate styles at Leidy & Co.'s. 1w

Those in want of fine furniture should call at the Arcade.

King of the West Washer and Wringer for sale by H. Wetter & Co., No. 13 and 15 Monroe street. 2w

Virginia bank notes wanted, at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front streets. 1w.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—We are indebted to the Hon. W. G. Brownlow, M. C., for documents.

Just received, an elegant stock of spring silks and dress goods, at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

SEED POTATOES.—Two hundred barrels pinkeye potatoes for sale cheap. Anderson & Gay, corner Front and Union streets. tf

Fine furniture for sale, consisting of parlor and bedroom sets, dining room and kitchen, and all the fixtures of a first class bar room and restaurant. Will be sold very low to close. For particulars apply to M. C. CATCE & Co., Auctioneers.

COAL.—Just received new stock best Pittsburg coal; also a lot of the celebrated Cannell coal, the best parlor and cooking coal in the world.
HIGLEY, MELLERSH & Co.,
4t South Court and Main streets.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—Colonel A. S. Mitchell, President of the Mississippi River Railroad, has gone out along the line with the view of putting the road under contract and commencing active operations immediately, and pushing forward its completion without delay.

GRAND OPENING FOR SPRING TRADE.—We shall, on Monday next, (29th instant,) display one of the largest stocks of staple and fancy dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and notions in the Mississippi Valley, both at wholesale and retail; and invite both wholesale and retail city and country buyers to examine our stock and prices. We are daily receiving new goods from the Eastern and foreign markets, and our study will be small profits and quick sales. An examination of our immense stock will satisfy all. M. KRAUS & Co.,
219 Main street, corner of Adams, opposite the Worsham House. 3t

General Prim hat. Francisco & Wiggin, 1w

The "*Espanolia*," a new style hat for gentlemen, at Leidy & Co.'s. 1w

A fine line of staple and plantation goods just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

WANTED.—Copies of the AVALANCHE of the 16th and 17th of January and March 9th, to complete our files. tf

Beaver, cassimere, silk and all the leading styles hats are to be found in the large and well selected stock of Leidy & Co., 209 Main street, opposite the Square. 1w

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The Emmet Bank, No. 6 Madison street, sells exchange on England, Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, and on all the principal cities and towns in Europe. 6t

SOMETHING GOOD IN PROSPECT.—The ladies of the Linden street Christian Church are making active preparations for the exhibition of *tableaux vivants* to be given for the benefit of their church next Monday night, and as they are as beautiful as they are enterprising, a decided success may be anticipated. In fact it is proposed to outshine any exhibition of the kind given this season, and to this end neither time, labor nor expense will be spared.

The *tastiest* assortment of boys' hats in the city at Leidy & Co.'s. 1w

Young gents' Fifth avenue dress hat at Francisco & Wiggin's, Peabody Hotel. 1w

North Carolina Bank notes wanted, at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front streets. 1w

Oxtail and Turtle Soup, in cans.
3t OLIVER, FINNIE & Co.

All the leading "New York" styles hats at Leidy & Co's. 1w

See the King wash before you buy a washing machine. Only $25 00 with the Gipson Wringer. 2w

Buy your hats of Francisco & Wiggin, leaders of the fashion, under Peabody Hotel. 1w

Just received, a fine line of silk poplins for spring suits—all shades, at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

A FAVORITE LANE FOR TRAVELERS.—The best Lane for those who wish to travel comfortably in this city, is Dr. Lane, the famous chiropodist, who is at present sojourning at the Peabody Hotel. His visitors are legion; for to all he is giving "aid and comfort," and every one who is at all a victim to the pains and penalties that pertain to corns and bunions, should not fail to give him an early call. He is indeed working wonders, and the reason of this is that he has given the most thorough study to this branch of the profession, and by skill and art performs operations on the feet that makes the stiffest corn evacuate its position, and renders bunions free from pain. Few persons are free from these troublesome customers, and they ought, therefore, to go to Dr. Lane and get instant relief.

THE DICKENS TRAGEDY.

The Preliminary Examination Yesterday.

The Testimony of Robert Humphreys.

Full Report of the Proceedings.

A few days ago it was reported in the AVALANCHE that Mr. R. C. Patterson had been arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Hall, on the charge of being accessory to the double murder which occurred at the house of Colonel Thomas Dickens, near Big Creek, on the 10th of February last, in which a man named Green Wilson and a colored woman named Nancy, *alias* Nancy Dickens, were cruelly assassinated. The defendant was taken before Justice Griffith, where he was admitted to bail in the sum of $20,000, and the investigation fixed to commence yesterday morning. Owing to the large number of persons, anxious to listen to the proceedings, the examination took place in the Circuit Court room, and was conducted by Justice Griffith and Justice Hill. Over thirty witnesses had been subpœned and nearly all were in attendence. Colonel George Gantt, General John F. Sale, and Mr. T. P. Chambers, appeared in support of the prosecution. Colonel A. J. Kellar had also been retained, but was unable to appear in court owing to indisposition. The defendant was represented by General Wallace, Mr. John Hallum, and Mr. George Washington.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT HUMPHREYS.

Robert Humphreys was the first witness called. On being sworn and examined by Colonel Gantt, he said: My name is Robert Humphreys; I am about twenty-two years of age; I was born in Shelby county, and live in the county at the present time; I knew Green Wilson for over a year; I became acquainted with him at the house of Mr. Tom Dickens over one year ago; I was living at Mr. John Bolton's at the time; I have since been living at Mr. Dickens' house "right smart;" Wilson is now dead, and I was at Mr. Dickens' house the night he was killed; he came to his death by being shot; it occurred early one night; it was not then "good" dark; the moon had just commenced to shine; I was eating supper in the house of Tom Dickens at the time; Tom Dickens lives in this county; in the house at the time there was Green Wilson, Tom Dickens and a colored woman named Nancy, generally called Nancy Dickens, and myself. We were all at supper and while we were eating at the table some one knocked at the door, and I said, "who is that?" and some person from the outside answered, "it is Williams;" there were two knocks given; I got up from the table and went and opened the door, and the moment I did so I was fired at. There were two persons outside; I saw two; I had seen one of them before; he was in front; I did not get a good view of the other person; the one in front fired the moment I opened the door; the first shot struck me and I fell over in the corner and lay there; there were at least ten shots fired before I got a chance to get out; they were standing in the door firing; they came in at the door after firing five or six shots; they came round the table; I was wounded by the first shot fired, in the arm; Dickens was wounded in the arm, and also over the eye; Wilson was shot, and the negro woman was also shot; I did not see Wilson after he was shot; I do not know the number of times he was shot; I understood that the negro woman was shot twice; I think about twelve shots in all were fired, and I also think that the light was put out at the time the second shot was fired; I do not know whether the lamp was knocked over or whether it was put out by a shot; I was the first to get out of the house; Dickens was still in the room when I left; I went out by the front door; the shooting was not over when I got out; I only received one shot; Dickens got two, and the negro woman, I heard, was shot twice; I heard her "hollering" in the room; I did not hear either of the men who entered the house speak while I was in the room; when I got outside, I went over to Mr. Pryor's house, where I stayed till Sunday morning; I told them at Mr. Pryor's house what had happened; I got a good view of the man who came first into the house, but I did not get a good view of the other; he was a tall man who was in front; that was the one I recognized; I have seen him in town; I have seen him in town twice; I never saw him in the Chancery Court; when I saw him he was with Mr. Thompson; the next time I saw him he was at Bowen's corner with Mr. Patterson; Thompson was a little behind him and came up to him and they stopped and talked; I do not know how long this was before the killing took place, but it must have been several days; I think it was in the morning; I never had seen that man before; he was a stranger to me; I never heard his name; I have not seen either of the men since the killing; they used pistols when they shot in Dickens' house; it was Bob. Thompson who was with the man I just spoke about; I only saw him once with Thompson, I believe; I saw another man at Dickens' house; he was a stranger to me; I saw him at a keno room; he was an old chunky man and square built; he had a fair complexion and dark hair; he wore a dark coat, I think, and a plush hat; the large man wore a plush hat, I think, of brown color, and I think he also wore a black coat, or a kind of dark coat; I did not know the smaller man, and I never saw him in the Chancery Court; I think the chunky man had on a black coat, but I did not pay much attention to his clothes; I think I saw him twice; when I saw the tall man in the keno room with Patterson they were engaged at the game; Patterson furnished the wad, and the other man kenoed; I did not hear him call Patterson by any other name but Patterson, at least I do not recollect that he did.

Colonel Gantt—Did you hear him say when he took up some money, "that will do to buy the tricks?"

General Wallace—Stop, witness, don't answer that question; it is a leading question.

Colonel Gantt—Then I will ask it in a more general way. Witness, what did the man say, or did he say anything?

Witness—I heard him say keno! (laughter) when he got the money he said, "that will do to buy them tricks;" Patterson gave him fifteen dollars; Wade Bolton was there on both nights; he was playing keno; I saw this man who was at the keno room about the Commercial Hotel; Thompson was with him and also Patterson's little boy; I left him in the room with Thompson; I afterward saw him take the little boy and go down to Davis' boarding house on Poplar street; I do not know where he boarded, Patterson boarded at the Davis House; I think Bolton boarded there also; I have seen the small man I spoke about at the Commercial Hotel; I have not seen him or the tall man since the shooting; I have known Bob Thompson seven or eight months; I saw Patterson and Bolton a short while a few days before the shooting; I once lived at Bolton's; I went to Patterson's house with Thompson about Christmas; I saw him there after he was wounded; I think he was wounded in the thigh; this was two weeks before the shooting; he was in bed at that time; he got there before I did; I did not see him any more after that; I did not see the tall man and the short man in the country together; I saw the short man with Thompson at the Commercial Hotel; I met the tall man on Main street several days before the shooting; I have not seen Thompson since the shooting; I don't know where the small or the large man is now.

Colonel Gantt—Do you know where the man Ingram came from?

General Wallace—I object to any names being used.

Colonel Gantt—I beg pardon. Do you know where the small man came from?

Witness—No.

Colonel Gantt—Did he say where he came from?

General Wallace—Stop, witness, don't answer that question. I object, as it is only hearsay testimony.

Colonel Gantt—I will ask him if he knows where Morgan, the larger man, came from?

General Wallace—I certainly object to my friend, Colonel Gantt, using names in this case, and putting them into the mouth of the witness.

Colonel Gantt—I have again to beg pardon for doing so; witness, did you ever hear where the man came from?

General Wallace—I object.

Colonel Gantt contended that he had a right to ask the witness the question, as it was a part of the history of the case, and quoted Greenleaf on evidence in support of his argument.

General Wallace said if either of the men were on trial, it would be competent to ask the question.

General Sale argued that it was competent to ask the question in order to see if any of the men made any declarations which would connect Patterson with the conspiracy; they could adduce proof that either of them were at Patterson's house; it was a matter laid clearly down in the books.

General Wallace—I don't know that it is.

General Sale—I did not expect that you would know.

General Wallace—Your Honors, General Sale does not believe that any body reads law books but himself.

General Sale—Understandingly. (Roars of laughter.)

Colonel Gantt then argued that when the accessory was on trial the actions of the real perpetrators could be taken as evidence.

The court overruled the objection.

Colonel Gantt—Witness, did you hear him give any account of himself?

Witness—No, sir.

General Sale—Just as I thought; the old story of what Nancy said," over again. [Laughter.]

Witness resumed—I have never seen any of these parties since the shooting; I saw them first about eight days before the shooting; the shooting took place on the 10th of last month.

Cross-examined by General Wallace—My name is Robert Humphreys; I was present in Mr. Dickens' house on the night of the killing; I was then living with Mr. Dickens; I live with Dr. Dickens now; I have not been able to labor for some time; I have been living with him nearly all this year; with his father; I have been living over a month with the young man, Dr. Dickens; I was living with the old man at the time of the killing; I was doing nothing while there; I was living with Mr. John Bolton before that; I was there farming the year before last; I left them after Christmas in the year 1867; I then went to live with Mr. Dickens; I did not get any wages; I did not work while I was there; I have not worked at farming for over a year because I could not get my price, which was twenty dollars a month; Dickens and Bolton were willing to support me without my doing anything for them; I ate and slept at Mr. Dickens', and had my washing done at Mr. Bolton's; I paid for my washing; I had money to do so; I had made it farming; I don't recollect the amount I had; I paid a negro woman for washing for me; her name was Maria Wynn; she was living on Bolton's land, and did the cooking for her husband, who was working there; she did washing for me, I reckon, nearly a year; that was in 1868; I got another negro woman to do my washing; her name was Cyndia; I changed because Maria's washing did not suit me, and not because I did not pay her; I was present on the night of the killing; I have been staying since at the house of Dr. Dickens; I am just staying there doing nothing; I do not pay him anything for my board; he told me to stay there and make it my home after I was wounded at his father's; he said he would pay me when I was able and willing to work; I do not know the names of the men who did the shooting; I just knew the tall man when he stepped up; I was examined by the Coroner at the inquest.

General Wallace—Did you not tell the Coroner that you were so frightened when the shooting took place that you could not recognize either of the men?

Witness—I had been taking morphine.

General Wallace—Did you not say that you did not know who did the killing?

Witness—I don't recollect; I did not say I could not recognize them; I told him I could recognize one of them; I did not say I never saw them before, at least I don't recollect doing so; I was shot in the arm and was about a foot from the party when I was shot.

General Wallace—Did you ever say that you would swear you were under the influence of morphine when you were testifying before the coroner, and did not know what you were saying?

Colonel Gantt—I object, unless the time, place, and the names of the persons to whom he said it, are given.

General Wallace explained that the defense did not intend to endeavor to convict the witness of perjury by producing witnesses to that effect. They intended to convict him out of his own mouth.

Justice Hill suggested that the question might be propounded in another form.

General Wallace—Did you ever say to any one that you were under the influence of morphine when examined by Coroner Samelson?

Witness—I did; I stated it to Dr. Dickens; I stated it after I came down to his house; I do not know the exact day, but it was not long after I went there; Dr. Dickens lives about two miles from town, on the Raleigh road; he told me to come to his house and stop; I told him some things that I did not tell the coroner; I do not recollect what it was, but it was something; I recollect I told him about using morphine; I got the morphine from Mr. Bellafield Pryor; it was not long before I saw the coroner; I did not tell anybody except Dickens about it; several parties told me that they saw I was under the influence of morphine; I did not tell the coroner I was laboring under a stimulant; I took breakfast at Pryor's the morning the inquest was held there; I do not know how many doses of morphine I took that morning; the inquest was held about half a mile from Dickens' house; I don't recollect the day it was held, but it was held on Saturday; I went over to Pryor's after I was shot on the night the shooting took place; I told Pryor about the shooting; I did hear either of the men who entered the house speak while I was in the room; when I got outside, I went over to Mr. Pryor's house, where I stayed till Sunday morning; I told them at Mr. Pryor's house what had happened; I got a good view of the man who came first into the house, but I did not get a good view of the other; he was a tall man who was in front; that was the one I recognized; I have seen him in town; I have seen him in town twice; I never saw him in the Chancery Court; when I saw him he was with Mr. Thompson; the next time I saw him he was at Bowen's corner with Mr. Patterson; Thompson was a little behind him and came up to him and they stopped and talked; I do not know how long this was before the killing took place, but it must have been several days; I think it was in the morning; I never had seen that man before; he was a stranger to me; I never heard his name; I have not seen either of the men since the killing; they used pistols when they shot in Dickens' house; it was Bob. Thompson who was with the man I just spoke about; I only saw him once with Thompson, I believe; I saw another man at Dickens' house; he was a stranger to me; I saw him at a keno room; he was an old chunky man and square built; he had a fair complexion and dark hair; he wore a dark coat, I think, and a plush hat; the large man wore a plush hat, I think, of brown color, and I think he also wore a black coat, or a kind of dark coat; I did not know the smaller man, and I never saw him in the Chancery Court; I think the chunky man had on a black coat, but I did not pay much attention to his clothes; I think I saw him twice; when I saw the tall man in the keno room with Patterson they were engaged at the game; Patterson furnished the wad, and the other man kenoed; I did not hear him call Patterson by any other name but Patterson, at least I do not recollect that he did.

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Colonel Gantt—Then I will ask it in a more general way. Witness, what did the man say, or did he say anything?

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Witness resumed—I have never seen any of these parties since the shooting;

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Programme of the Committee of Invitation—Assignment of States.

The Committee of Invitation respectfully request all newspapers friendly to the proposed convention, to publish the following letter, with the accompanying suggestions, that the public may be informed as to the movement and its objects:

MEMPHIS, TENN., March, 1869.

To ——:

The Commercial Convention which met at Norfolk, Va., in October last, adjourned to meet in this city at such time as our Chamber of Commerce might designate. The day selected is Tuesday, the 18th of May next.

One of the objects of the Convention is to secure the cordial and active co-operation of the people of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys in the effort to build up a direct trade with Europe through South Atlantic seaports: not in a spirit of opposition to North Atlantic cities, but in that of a generous rivalry which will connect all portions of our Union through the kindly influences of mutual interests and a general prosperity.

Another object is to discuss the necessity for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean, over a route most favorable to the West.

A third may be that of levying the Mississippi so as to save from inundation, and bring into speedy cultivation, the most productive cotton lands in the world.

Objects such as these are worthy the consideration of our wisest and most patriotic men; and, in the name of the citizens of Memphis, we invite you to attend the convention and give us the benefit of your counsels.

Respectfully,

J. T. Trezevant, H. G. Smith, T. A. Nelson, L. C. Haynes, L. S. Mayre, R. C. Brinkley, W. H. Stephens, J. T. Swayne, J. J. DuBose, J. O. Pierce, J. F. Boyd, A. Alston, D. A. Brower, W. M. Smith, E. McDavitt, L. J. Dupre, M. J. Wicks, J. W. Leftwich, L. M. Wolcott, E. H. Partee, A. Wright, I. G. Harris, W. B. Greenlaw, M. C. Gallaway, W. J. Sykes—Committee of Invitation.

P. S.—To facilitate the deliberations of the Convention, the committee would respectfully suggest the following ratio of representation, to-wit:

That the Governor of each State and Territory will appoint a delegation, not exceeding ten, for the State at large, and one for each Congressional District.

That each city or town will appoint but two delegates for a population under five thousand, and one for each additional ten thousand.

That each incorporated railroad, steamboat, manufacturing or mining company will appoint but two delegates.

That each Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade will appoint but one delegate for every one hundred members or fractional hundred.

Every one appointed or specially invited will please notify the chairman of this committee if he can attend, and will bring with him some form of credential as a delegate. T. P. TREZEVANT,
Chairman, etc.

The Committee of Invitation have subdivided labors as follows:

The duty of sending special invitations to members of Congress and public functionaries at Washington City has been assigned to J. W. Leftwich.

New England has been assigned to H. G. Smith.

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware—E. H. Porter.

Ohio—L. M. Wolcott.

Indiana—J. T. Swayne.

Illinois—J. O. Pierce.

Missouri—L. J. Dupre.

Michigan and Wisconsin—A. Alston.

Minnesota and Iowa—W. M. Smith.

Kansas and Nebraska—A. Wright.

California and Oregon—I. G. Harris.

Maryland—E. McDavitt.

Virginia—L. S. Mayre.

North and South Carolina—J. T. Trezevant.

Georgia and Florida—L. C. Haynes.

Alabama—W. J. Sykes.

Mississippi—W. B. Greenlaw.

Louisiana—A. C. Nelson.

Texas—D. A. Brower.

Arkansas—M. C. Gallaway.

Kentucky—J. F. Boyd.

East Tennessee—M. J. Wicks.

Middle Tennessee—J. J. DuBose.

West Tennessee—W. H. Stephens.

Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, etc.—R. C. Brinkley.

Printed letters of invitation will be left with the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, with whom members of this committee will leave their names and address of those whom they desire specially invited, and the Secretary will keep an open, alphabetical list of those thus invited.

In a few days each member of this committee will have a printed formula sent him, which he will please preserve for reference.

J. T. TREZEVANT, Chairman, etc.

TEA.—Finest that money will buy.
3t OLIVER, FINNIE & Co.

Our dress hats for gentlemen are unsurpassed. LEIDY & Co., hatters,
2w 209 Main st., opposite Square.

South Carolina bank notes wanted, at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front streets. 1w

COUNTY MATTERS.

The Grand Jury on the County Jail---Horrible Condition of Affairs.

Something to Cause Cannibals to Exult over their Superior Civilization.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court has made this report on the condition of the new jail:

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of Memphis, upon information brought before them, have deemed it their duty to call the attention of the court to the condition of the prisoners now confined in the jail of Shelby county; and from examination of the jail made by the Grand Jury, which has shown great neglect upon the part of the officers in charge, as well as testimony and information communicated to them, they for the present—as necessary to the immediate relief of such prisoners—recommend to the court that the jailer of Shelby county be ordered by the court to furnish all prisoners now and hereafter in his custody, who are held by process from this court, or by commitment of any magistrate for appearance before this court, the following articles: One clean bed or mattress, two muslin sheets, one pillow, two muslin pillow-cases, which sheets and pillow-cases shall be washed and changed twice a week.

That he also furnish such prisoners two meals of good sound bread and meat well cooked each day, with vegetable in addition at one of the meals, and plenty of good clear water twice a day.

That he also furnish to such prisoners as may need them, each, two shirts or undershirts, with two pairs of drawers; and for these latter articles he return the bills to the County Commissioners; that the said drawers and shirts be washed for such prisoners, so as to enable him to change the same twice a week; that the said jailer furnish the necessary apparatus for shaving once a week; keep the jail clean, and remove all filth from each cell and other parts of the jail every twenty-four hours.

That the said jailer shall permit no such prisoner to have more than one pint of whisky every twenty-four hours.

That male and female prisoners, except husband and wife, shall not be kept in the same cell.

That abundance of waste paper be furnished for the comfort and accommodation of the prisoners.

It has also come to the knowledge of the Grand Jury that cruel and inhuman punishment have been inflicted upon said prisoners, and that, for that purpose, a dungeon has been constructed of not more than three or four feet square, and six or seven feet high, almost entirely without ventilation, in which prisoners have been confined by the arbitrary order of the jailer or his subordinates; frequently without food for periods of twenty-four or forty-eight hours; being unable from the small size of the dungeon to sit or lie down, or to rest in any manner, and necessarily compelled to stand upright during the whole time on the iron floor of the dungeon without shoes or socks, and without any provision for relieving nature, except only upon the floor on which they stand.

That in one instance an insane person was confined in such dungeon for *a period of twenty-four hours or more;* and that these punishments are inflicted for alleged misconduct upon the part of the prisoners. They, therefore, recommend that such order will be entered by the Court as may prevent these abuses in future.

H. L. FOX,
Foreman of the Grand Jury.

It is, therefore, ordered by the Court that the above report be entered on record by the Clerk of this Court; that the recommendations therein made be adopted, and entered as an order of this Court; and that the said jailer be hereafter prohibited from inflicting any punishment of any kind upon such prisoners under his charge, unless such as may be permitted by the rules for the regulation of said jail which may be adopted by the Grand Jury and permitted by the Court; and that the jailer be furnished, by the Clerk, with a copy of this report, and the order entered therein.

A true copy from the record.

Attest: H. L. FOX, Clerk,
R. S. CAPERS, D. C.

March 24, 1869.

The Courts.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—*C. W. Winfield, Judge.*—In this Court yesterday, the following orders and entries were made:

Bingham vs. Carlton; judgment for plaintiff, $190 40.

Selden vs. Jones; judgment for plaintiff, $231 65.

Winsby vs. Cockrell; judgment for paintiff, $57.

Bonds vs. Handley; supersedeas made perpetual and suit dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Waltz vs. same; same entry.

Erich vs. same; same entry.

Ramsey vs. Rogers; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Van Brocklin vs. Ramsey; dismissed at defendant's cost.

To-day the remaining cases on yesterday's calendar will be called for trial. The numbers are as follows:

1674, 1798, 1800, 1803, 1805, 1816, 1819, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1787, 1828, 1829, 1830.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*William Frazier, Judge.* No business of an important nature was transacted in this Court yesterday. There will be no more jury cases this week. The attention of the Court, during the remainder of the week, will be devoted to the hearing and disposing of writs of *habeas corpus* sued out by parties confined in jail upon charge of larceny and the like, of which there are a good many.

CHANCERY COURT.—*William M. Smith, Chancellor.*—In this Court the cases set for yesterday were not all heard. Those remaining untried were continued over till Monday. To-day is motion day. The roll of attorneys will be called, commencing with letter A. The decrees filed yesterday were—

Page vs. Commercial Bank; partition.

Williams vs. Brown; report confirmed.

Owen vs. Irvine; motion overruled.

Pointer vs. DeWitt; decretal.

Williamson vs. Pains; report confirmed.

Murphy vs. Galloway; final.

Waddell vs. Stewart; transcript.

Peck vs. Waddell; same.

LAW COURT.—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—The trial of the case of Goodhue vs. Schoonover, administratrix, continued from Wednesday, was resumed yesterday as soon as Court convened, but during the progress of the trial the plaintiff, seeing he could not recover, took a non-suit. The case of Johnson vs. Pittman *et al.*, an action of ejectment, was then called, and the trial proceeded with, pending which Court adjourned. To-day, after the above case is determined, the regular calendar will be taken up. STRAUSS, Lehman & Co. vs. Jackson, *et al.*, No. 1303, being the first case.

Castillian hat at Francisco & Wiggin's. 1w

Maple Syrup and fine Goshen Butter.
3t OLIVER, FINNIE & Co.

You can depend on one of Leidy & Co.'s best hats, 209 Main street. 1w

Georgia bank notes wanted, at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front streets. 1w

If you want house and sign painting executed in first-class style, go to A. F. Davis, No. 38 Adams street.

King of the West Washer wash free of charge at the residence of any person wishing a washing machine. 2w

Dress hats for gentlemen—the "Fifth Avenue," "Broadway" and "D'Orsay"—at Leidy & Co.'s. 1w

A. F. Davis, No. 38 Adams street, is a thoroughly practical house and sign painter.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.—At the present time, when so many of our citizens are suffering from chills and fever, liver complaints, dyspepsia, and indigestion in all its various forms, they will be pleased to learn, that for many years past the great sovereign remedy of the age is Dr. Edward Wilder's famous stomach bitters. Their fame has gone abroad throughout all the land, and although only lately introduced to the citizens of Memphis the sale of them has already become very large, and is daily and rapidly increasing. In fact, there are many families in the city who consider them an article that no household can be without. In fact these bitters are of such a mild and delightful character that they are especially adapted for delicate females, being as pleasant as an alterative and as a tonic, and for family purposes generally they are unrivalled. The basis of the bitters is pure old bourbon or genuine copper-distilled whisky, a fact which has, and ought to, strongly recommend them to a discerning public, when it is remembered that a majority of the bitters at present offered for sale are manufactured out of the most raw whisky or alcohol, which is highly deleterious to the system. Dr. Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash is another great and peerless medicine which is a certain cure for a large number of diseases. Full particulars of these great remedies, which are sold by every respectable druggist in the city, will be found in another column.

The "Espanolia" hat, entirely new, at Leidy & Co.'s, hatters. 1w

Postponement of the Tableaux Vivants.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Permit us to state through your columns that the reason for postponing the tableaux was the miserable state of the weather up to yesterday afternoon. The extensive preparation and the number of tickets sold made this course imperative. We have selected next Thursday and Friday, as there is no announcement for these evenings, at which time we will give a series of entertainments equal to, if not excelling our last which you so favorably commented upon. An accommodation car will run from Hernando, Mississippi, on each evening and return after the entertainment. Also the Elmwood street car. Admission fifty cents, reserved seats one dollar.

Most respectfully,
LADIES OF THE TABLEAUX.

Leading styles hats, for gentlemen, at Leidy & Co.'s. 1w

Repetition of the St. Lazarus Church Concert.

MEMPHIS, March 25, 1869.

Messrs. J. W. Scales and others:

GENTLEMEN: All who participated in the concert, given on the 18th instant, are exceedingly gratified to know that the music gave so much pleasure. In compliance with the request made by you in the morning papers of the 23d instant, it will be repeated on Wednesday, the 31st March, for the benefit of St. Lazarus Church.

Very respectfully,
FRANK A. TEPE.

Our hats are *legitimate* styles, and of the finest qualities. 1w LEIDY & Co., hatters

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF REGISTRATION.—Mr. J. E. Williams, who was lately appointed Commissioner of Registration for Shelby county, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Captain J. Sears, received his commission from the Governor yesterday, and entered upon the duties of his office. It is currently reported that Beecher, Hunter, Hudson and others of the Radical stripe are at present bringing "pressure" to bear on Governor Senter to amend the present registration, in order to have a new registration previous to the coming judicial election.

Imported hats at Leidy & Co.'s. Elegant goods. 1w

ROBBING THE POSTOFFICE.—A colored youth named William Thurston, who has been acting for a short time at the postoffice in this city, was arrested yesterday in the act of stealing some packages of mail matter. He had been suspected a few days previous, and a watch placed on him. Proof of a strong kind was got against him yesterday morning, and he was promptly arrested on a warrant by Deputy United States Marshal Currie, and locked up in the Adams street station-house. The case will be investigated before United States Commissioner Canning C. Smith this morning.

Our stock of hats is the largest in the city, and is excelled by none in any of the larger cities. LEIDY & Co.,
209 Main street,
1w opposite Court Square.

HAY! HAY!—The attention of all proprietors of stock is especially directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Joiner & Kirkley, No. 34 Monroe street. This firm has just received a consignment of 1,000 bales of very superior hay, which is for sale on board of flatboats at the foot of Exchange street. They are prepared to offer unusual advantages to the trade. 1w

THE GAIETIES.—There was a large audience at the Gaieties Theater last evening, and as the bill provided for the occasion was super-excellent, all highly enjoyed themselves. Several novelties are in preparation, and a number of new stars engaged. Look out for a fine bill this evening, with the fare only twenty-five cents.

We strive to please.
LEIDY & Co., hatters,
1w 209 Main st., opposite Square.

Astounding feats on the velocipede at the Rink, No. 39 Union street, every day at three o'clock p.m., by Professor Owens and the champion of Tennessee.

THE VARIETIES.—The original French can-can is still all the rage at the Varieties, and is drawing large houses. It will be repeated to-night.

THE VARIETIES.—There was another rush to the Varieties Theater last evening to witness the great original Can-Can. It seems determined to have a lengthened run, and will be repeated this evening.

King of the West Washer and Wringer will remove all stains and streaks from clothing. 2w

Ixion hat at Francisco & Wiggin's. 1w

The Courts.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—Mrs. Lander appeared last evening at the New Memphis Theater before a large and appreciative audience, in her truly grand personation of "Mary Stuart," the beautiful but ill-fated Queen of Scots. The drama, or rather, tragedy, opens in Fotheringay Castle, where "Mary" has suffered long years of imprisonment at the cruel behest of her rival, "Queen Elizabeth." Even after her nineteen years

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	11:45 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	10:25 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)		5:50 a.m.
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 278 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	3:00 p.m.	5 a.m.
Night Express	9 a.m.	4 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 257½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	3:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
N. O. Express (daily, except Sunday)	8:30 a.m.	8:35 a.m.
Freight (daily, except Sunday)	3:00 p.m.	4:25 a.m.

Ticket office, 257½ Main street, and at the Depot. Time through to New Orleans, 24 hours. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 257½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis daily.....7:30 a.m.
Going East—Leave Madison.....2:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at.....12 m.
Arrive at.....11:45 a.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at.....3:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at.....3:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....3:15 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at.....3:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....

DEPART—For Louisville, Cincinnati and New York, and stations on the Memphis and Louisville branch Railroad, and all Eastern cities, at.....5:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at...5:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....6:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Clarkesville, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at.....11:00 a.m.
Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at.....5:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....4:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at...11:00 a.m.
Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....5:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....4:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly) Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....5:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at.....3:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....10 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST Postmaster.

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
American gold	80 @ 80½	81½@82
Gold drafts on New York — do	82½@83	83½@84
Silver	26 @ —	28 @30

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on Northern and Eastern cities	¼ dis. to par	¼ prm.
Exchange on N. Orleans.	¾ dis.	—¾ prm.
" Nashville	½@— dis.	¼prm.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On England per £ sterling	$6 60
On Ireland per £ sterling	6 60
On Scotland per £ sterling	6 60
On France, 5 francs for	1 33
On Germany 1 gold thaler	1 09
" " 1 Prussian "	72
On " 1 guilder	56
On " 1 silver	68
On Sweden 1 rikesdaler	40
On Norway 1 Specie thaler	1 47

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	115¼	6-20's of '65, new	112¾
5-20's of '62	118	5-20's of '67, new	113
5-20's of '64	114	5-20's of '68, new	113
5-20's of '65	116	10-40's	104½

SCRIPS.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
City scrip	74@	77@80
County scrip	70@	75@80
Police scrip	90@	98@—
School scrip	90@	95@—

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	$ 60
80's "	80
120's "	120
120's, not war of 1812	110
160's, war of 1812	150
160's not war of 1812	145

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	65@
" new	64@
" coupons	80@
Memphis city bonds, (par 100)	95@51
" " ind'd by M & C R Co.	62@65
M. & L. R. R. 8 per cent bonds	66@—
" " coupons	—
" " bonds, new yard ex coupons	60@
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	68@
Miss & Tenn R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	65@
" " 2d "	34@
" Central " 1st "	80@
" " " 1st " coupons	60@
" " " 2d " bonds	52@
" " " 2d " coupons	40@
M. and O. R. R. 6 per cent. bonds	22@
" " 10 per cent. bonds	35@

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, 1869.

As a consequence of unfavorable weather the movement in mercantile circles was even less satisfactory to-day, although several houses in the provision and grocery line reported some looking about on the part of country merchants, who are probably awaiting sales of cotton or a more settled condition of the markets. Cotton was in demand at a basis of 26½c for average low middling, but this was below the views of sellers, who were generally very firm. In the money market there was a prospective fair supply of Eastern exchange, and banker's views of discount on cotton bills were ½@¾ per cent., but the supply at command was very scant and some bankers were obliged to buy from their neighbors at ¼ premium. In the routine of checking, all were firm at ¼ per cent. premium.

In gold there was very little movement. Dealers had little or none on hand and reported few calls, and therefore did not care to buy at higher than 130½, but 130¾ to 131 was paid on two small lots, one, of $1,000. Selling rates ranged from 131¾ to 132. In New York gold was less active with 131½ to 131¾, the opening rate. The closing rate was 131¾.

Dealers in scrip report neither calls nor offerings and we can only refer to the rates given at the head of this column as nominal.

There was no movement in stocks or securities, nor was there any apparent business in Bank of Tennessee notes.

Our dispatches from New York to-day report stocks and securities active, and give the following as closing quotations on 'Change:

Tennessee bonds, old	65¼	@	66
Tennessee bonds, new	64¼	@	64½
Bonds of 1881	116	@	—
5-20s of '62	118	@	—
5-20s of '64	114	@	—
5-20s of '65	116	@	—
5-20s, new, of '65	113	@	—
5-20s, new, of '67	113	@	—
5-20s, new, of '68	113	@	—
10-40 bonds	104	@	—
Pacific 6s	103	@	—
Wells & Fargo Express	99	@	—
American Express	41	@	—
Adams Express	60	@	—
United States Express	56½	@	—
Merchants' Union Express	16	@	—
Quicksilver	36	@	—
Canton	59	@	—
Pacific Mail	93¾	@	—
Western Union Telegraph	38	@	—
New York Central	102¾	@	—
Erie	67	@	—
Hudson	128½	@	—
Reading	91½	@	—
Chicago and Alton	91½	@	—
Chicago and Alton preferred	151	@	—
Toledo, W. and Ft. W	67	@	—
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	76	@	—
St. Paul	71¾	@	—
St. Paul preferred	85	@	—
Fort Wayne	122	@	—
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾	@	—
Michigan Central	117	@	—
Michigan Southern	86¾	@	—
Illinois Central	130	@	—
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88¾	@	—
Cleveland and Toledo	106¾	@	—
Rock Island	103½	@	—
Chicago and N. W.	78½	@	—
Chicago and N. W. preferred	86¾	@	—

The subject of cotton manufacturing is attracting much attention in almost every section of the Southern Atlantic States, and considerable progress is reported in the developement of this branch of industry. Here in West Tennessee all are wild on raising, selling or buying cotton, and are so much behind on the road to real prosperity and wealth. The Georgia *Federal Union* says;

From every part of Georgia we are pleased to hear that the people are waking up to the importance of manufacturing our own cotton. This is the right spirit. Every surplus dollar of capital in the South should be invested in manufactories. If the people in the North can make immense fortunes by manufacturing cotton brought from Georgia, surely we can make more when both the cotton and market for the goods are close by us. There is no doubt that cotton factories at the South is the most profitable investment for capital that can be found in the United States, and men of means at the North will soon find it out. But the people of the South should not miss this splendid chance of making money; they too should take part in it. We hope in ten years the cotton of Georgia will be mostly manufactured in Georgia.

The following instructions to the officers of the Treasury Department, issued by Secretary Boutwell, are of public interest, viz:

The United States should not assume the responsibility of acting as the redemption agent of the National Banks, and no power has been conferred upon the Treasury Department to do so, nor will the Department become an indirect agent in assisting to keep afloat and in circulation National Bank notes in such a condition that, were they United States notes, they would be at once cancelled and destroyed; and assistant treasurers and collecting officers of the United States are therefore instructed that the same reasons which would cause assistant treasurers to withhold from circulation and send to this Department for destruction notes of the United States will cause them to refuse to receive notes of the National Banks which are no longer fit to be kept in circulation.

Cotton Market.

A good demand, at a basis of 26½c for low middling and 25¾c for good ordinary, was experienced to-day, but holders generally asked ¼c higher, and were so firm that operations were restricted to within 1,200 bales. The lower grades were relatively easy, as before, but happened to be in fair request, in consequence of which better prices were realized. It was difficult to touch middling at less than 26c, and a scant description brought 27¼@27¾c. The Liverpool market was less active but closed firm at 12½d for uplands and 12¾@12¾d for Orleans, with sales of 12,000 bales. In New York uplands opened at 29c, but closed ¼c lower. Sales reported here were 231 strict low middling at 27c; 100 low middling (one crop) at 26¾c; 52 do, at 26¾c, 32 ordinary at 24¼c, 74 strict middling at 25c, 72 do. at 25¼c, 150 do. at 25c, 40 inferior at 22c, 54 ordinary and good ordinary at 25¼c, 27 low middling and middling at 27c, 17, 79 and 16 good ordinary at 25¾c, 53 do. at 25¼c, 62 do. at 26c; 63 middling at 27¾c, 6 do. at 27½c, 2 and 23 do. at 28c; 7 strict middling at 28¾c. We quote:

Inferior	20	@	23
Ordinary	24	@	26
Good ordinary	25¾	@	26
Low middling	26¾	@	27
Middling	27½	@	28
Strict Middling	28	@	—
Good middling	—		nominal

The Liverpool statement forwarded one day in advance on account of to-morrow being Good Friday, is as follows: Week's sales 83,000 bales, 'of which 8,000 were to exporters and 10,000 to speculators. Stock 258,000, of which 116,000 are American; afloat, 417,000, of which 160,000 are American.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
MEMPHIS, March 25, 1869. }

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	585	
Received previously	220,634—221,219	
		221,266
Exported to-day	696	
Exported previously	165,071—165,767	
Stock on hand		55,509

In receipts for the season the deficit is now 17,992 bales.

Receipts were, per M. & C. Railroad.....160
" " M. & Ohio " 40
" " M. & T. " 40
" " river.....166
" " M. & T. " 60
Exports were, per M. & Ohio Railroad.....180
" " M. & T. " 30
" " river.....30
South " M. & T. " 117

In regard to cotton at New Orleans, and the amount yet to come forward, the *Times* of Wednesday says:

Our leading staple exhibited more animation than for some time past. The encouraging tenor of the telegrams from Liverpool, and the continued falling off in the receipts, gave an active impulse to the demand, and, although factors were more stringent in their pretensions, yet jobbers and planters' hands at prices indicating an improvement at the close of ⅛@¼c. It will be seen from the report below, that the sales of the past three days sum up 12,850 bales, against gross receipts of only 5,974. The business, moreover, has been mostly for foreign export, and shows a corresponding reduction of the stock on sale. The receipts proper, it will be observed, show a falling off, whether compared with last week or last year—the decrease from the latter being 5,761 bales. At the same time, the rivers and their tributaries are all at a high stage of water, offering free navigation from the most distant points, and the current prices are sufficiently remunerative to offer strong inducements to planters and country merchants to send their crops and supplies forward without further delay. Nothing, in fact, prevents the crop from coming forward, excepting the bad condition of the roads in some districts, and planters having all their time absorbed in planting or preparing lands for the next crop. Under these circumstances, parties who have indulged the hope that an unusually large amount had been held back in the interior, begin to apprehend that they have been deceived. The news, as letters from various quarters, and parties who have returned from the Red river parishes, report that only a moderate amount remains to come forward. Of course this confirms the views of the short crop believers, and rather shakes the convictions of those opposed to them.

London and Liverpool Markets.

LONDON, March 25—4:30 p.m.—Five-twenties, 83¾; Erie, 24¼; consols, 93¼; Illinois Central, 97.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—4:30 p.m.—Cotton market closed firm at 12¾d for middling uplands, and 12¾@12⅝d for Orleans. Sales were 15,000 bales.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, March 25—10:30 a.m.—Cotton market opens firm with more activity. Sales at all the ports yesterday 10,700 bales. Receipts 4,000 bales.

2:15 p.m.—Market is quiet and unchanged in prices. Sales up to this time to-day, 2,000. Receipts up to this time to-day, 2,000 bales. Ordinary, 25¾ to 26c; Good do. 26¾ to 27c; Low Middlings, 27¾ to 28c; Middlings, 28¾ to 29c; Good do. 30¼ to 30¾c.

4:20 p.m.—Market closed firmer. Sales to spinners 784 bales; sales to speculators, 242 bales; sales for exports, 1,805 bales; constructive transit, 1,748. Contracts made for 100 bales low middling deliverable April at 28¼c; 100 bales on private terms.

GENERAL MARKET.

BRAN—Dull. We note small sales at $23@24 per ton.

BACON—Inactive and unchanged. In store prices, by the cask, are as follows: Clearsides, 17¾ to 18c; shoulders, 14½@15c; plain hams, 16½@17½c; choice sugar-cured hams, 19@20c.

BUTTER—Supply of strictly choice Western is fair and the market is easy at 42½ to 45c, while common to good is in excessive supply and dull at 25 to 40c.

BEESWAX—Buyers in market at 33 to 35c per lb, and receipts meagre.

BEANS—Quiet at $3 50 per bushel for choice white navy, and $2 50 to $3 for mixed and common.

COFFEE—Dull at 20 to 26c for common to choice Rio, and 36 to 38c for Java in a jobbing way.

CORN MEAL—Quiet at $3 50@3 60 for fresh bolted and $3 70@3 85 for kiln dried in first hands and 15 to 25c higher, in store, say $3 75 for fresh and $4 for kiln dried.

CORN—Light receipts and demand good, resulting in sales of shelled at 78 to 80c per bushel, shipping order, on arrival.

CHICKENS—Scarce and active at $6 50@7 50 per dozen.

COTTON YARNS—We quote No. 400, 23c; No. 500, 21c; No. 700, 17c.

COTTON SEED—Common seed in demand at oil factories at $11@12 per ton. Holders of fancy seeds sell to planters at $3 to $3 33 per bushel for Peeler, $15 for Moina (or 5 bushels at $50), $1 50@2 for Dunaway, and $5 for Dickson.

CANDLES—Quiet at 17½ to 18½c for star 12 oz. in boxes, half boxes and quarters.

EGGS—A scant market and sales quick at 23c per dozen.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales reported were 25 bbls common at $5 25; 40 bbls super. at $6; 10 do. at $6 25; 20 bbls extra at $7 25; 10 bbls fancy at $11.

GREASE—In demand at 7 to 10c per lb.

HIDES—Demand good and receipts light. Flint, 22c; dry salted, 20c; green salted, 11@12c; green, from butchers, 9 to 10c; green deer skins, 15 to 18c.

HOMINY—Dull at $6@6 50 per bbl.

HAY—Dull at $26@27 per ton for good timothy. In store, $1 40@1 50 per hundred.

LARD—Market dull with sales at 19 to 20c for bbls and tierce and 20½ to 21½c for keg, in store.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole 40 to 42 to 45c; Hemlock sole, 35 to 38c; French calf skins $ doz, $50@80; American do., $30@50; linings, per doz., $3 50@12; toppings, $136@15.

MOLASSES—Market firm at 70 to 90c per gallon for common to choice Louisiana in bbls, and 5@10c higher in hf bbls and kegs. Cuba molasses, 70c.

NAILS—Quiet at $4 75 to $4 90 per keg for tenpenny.

OILS—Quiet. Carbon, 40 to 45c per gallon. Linseed, raw, $1 25 to $1 40; do. boiled, $1 30 to $1 50; train, $1 25 to $1 50 lard, $1 75@2; lubricating, 50 to 60; patent aurora, 25c.

OATS—Dull at 70 to 72½c per bushel, shipping order, in store, with a sale of 50 sks at 67½c.

PORK—Market dull at $32 50@33 50 per bbl for mess in store, and bulk meats, on consignment, offered at 12¾@12¾c for shoulders and 16½ to 16¾c for sides, though generally held ¼@¾c higher.

POTATOES—Holders of peachblows generally ask $3 per bbl in view of an advance in New Orleans, but we note sales at $2 75, from store. Pinkeys are offered abundantly at $3@3 50.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—Collier's white lead, best, per keg, $13 50. Turpentine per gallon, 70 to 80c. Linseed oil per gallon, $1 25@1 50. Patent dryers per lb, 25c. Putty per lb, 8c.

PLOWS—Avery plows, $4 15@4 50 each.

POWDER—Quiet at $6 50 keg, for rifle

SUGAR—Inactive and nominally unchanged. Common to choice Louisiana, 13 to 16c; yellow clarified do., 16½ to 17½c; white clarified do., 18@18½c; hard refined, 18¼ to 19c; coffee sugars, 16 to 18c; choice Demarara, 16½ to 17c.

SALT—Supply abundant and we continue to quote small bbls common at $2 50@2 75 and large bbls $3 30@3 50. Dairy salt, small bbls, $3 50@3 75 and large $4 50@4 75. Inside quotations represent prices at the Salt Agency to merchants.

SOAP—We quote German 10c and yellow Erasive, 8 to 8½c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

WHISKY—Nominal.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West.

To the Owners of Real Estate in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas:

The Company, known to the public as the "Mississsi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West," is organized under a charter from the State of Louisiana. This charter authorizes a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of extension to one million. That the public may know the exact object of the Company, the third article of the charter is given entire, as follows:

"The object of this Company is to construct or otherwise procure and maintain one or more steamboats or other vessels, to run on and navigate the Mississippi river, or its tributaries, for the purpose of carrying freight, mails and passengers; to construct docks, wharves, buildings and such other constructions as may be necessary to the building and repairing of vessels, and generally to exercise such incidental powers and privileges as are hereby or may be conferred on them for the purposes aforesaid."

The Company propose, under the provisions of the charter, to construct a line of steamers to run between the different ports on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. They will be constructed on the low pressure principle, and will carry less steam; they will make better time, and be, in all respects, more safe than any description of boats ever placed upon our waters. Divided into distinct compartments, if disaster, which other by fire or snag, happen to one, the boat is not endangered. In case of fire, apparatus for turning steam upon it will be provided, and it is demonstrated that steam is the most effectual extinguisher of fire. In case one compartment is broken through by contact with snags, and it fills with water, the others are not endangered, and the boat cannot sink, as pumps provided for such an emergency, will be in instant operation. Safety to passenger and freight is a great end, worthy of the struggle of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

Nearly three hundred thousand dollars in money and work has already been subscribed to the capital stock of the Company. The Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill subscribing one hundred thousand dollars to the stock to the Company, on additional sum of that amount will, without doubt, be subscribed by the same body. The Company have resolved to take lands for stock, and this is the feature to which they desire to call the attention of owners of real estate. In the Southern States, on account of the disorganized condition of labor, lands are an incumbrance. Vast tracts that yield no revenue to the proprietors, pay exorbitant taxes, and thus cripple their only productive resources. This Company proposes to take these lands, at a fair valuation, and issue to the owners their stock in lieu. If lands shall enhance in value, or will the stock enhance in value, and thus the land proprietor will carry in his pocket the equivalent of his lands, to be converted into money or property without delay. The success of this great enterprise is beyond question. The stockholder, in addition to the benefit of the enhanced value of his lands, will be part owner of a line of boats, and entitled to dividends in their earnings.

Persons wishing to exchange lands for the stock of the Company will send to the Agent at Memphis a description of them, their productive qualities; the timber; bottom or upland; whether overflowed or not; if overflowed, what proportion; how near to county town, to railroad, depot, river and all the facts necessary to afford the Company a satisfactory idea of the land. This may be done by certificates of reliable, disinterested persons residing in the neighborhood. The present actual value of the land may be proved in the same manner. The party offering lands must state in his proposition the lowest figure he will take. The Company will not give exhorbitant prices. The titles must be unincumbered by judgments, mortgages, deeds of trust, tax titles, or otherwise. This may be shown by official certificate of judges, clerks, sheriffs, or the opinions of respectable attorneys. This is believed to be the best opportunity to dispose of surplus lands in the South and West that has yet been or can be offered.

Many of the wealthiest citizens of the South and West are warmly embarked in the enterprise. The General Headquarters of the Company are in New Orleans, but agencies exist in all the principal cities. The enterprise has been indorsed by underwriters, chambers of commerce, engineers, mechanics, practical navigators and all classes of practical men.

The foregoing facts are submitted to the public in the confident belief that they will be understood and appreciated.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

John A. Grow, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Thomas A. Adams, " " "
I. T. Winnemore, " " "
William Creevy, " " "
David DeHaven, " " "
Howard Millspaugh, " " "
John Paul Baker, " " "
H. Nouilting, " " "
D. W. Flowerrie, Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Sam Peterson, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
D. C. Martin, St. Louis, Missouri.
Capt. H. G. Carson, " "
Gen. T. T. Crittenden, Madison, Indiana.
John B. Davis, Louisville, Kentucky.
J. C. Hess, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
J. Ed Montgomery, Memphis, Tennessee.
N. S. Otis, " "
Dr. J. R. Watkins, " "
F. Y. Rockett, " "
E. D. Cobb, " "
George Dixon, " "

OFFICERS:

Captain David DeHaven, President.
Colonel John A. Grow, Vice President.
David Millspaugh, Treasurer.
Newton S. Otis, Secretary.
Charles S. Stewart, Assistant Secretary.
John B. Davis, Chief Engineer.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance Committee—I. T. Winnemore, John Paul Baker, H. Nouilting.

Committee on Lands—Howard Millspaugh, John A. Grow, D. W. Flowerrie.

Committee on Steamboats—John B. Davis, J. Ed Montgomery, H. G. Carson.

Committee on Decks and Wharves—Wm. Creevy, N. S. Otis, D. C. Martin.

Committee on Revision of By-Laws and Charter—John A. Grow J. P. Baker, Howard Millspaugh.

GENERAL AGENT:

I. T. Winnemore.

SPECIAL AGENT:

J. C. Hess.

LOCAL AGENTS.

John P. Baker, New Orleans.
W. Spears, Vicksburg.
F. Y. Rockett, Memphis.
J. R. Townsend, Grenada, Mississippi.
J. W. Johnson, Cairo.
J. S. Cox, Evansville.
John Cobb, Madison, Indiana.
J. B. Davis, Louisville.
S. Jones, Cincinnati.
Charles S. Beck with, Chicago.
Martin & Howard, St. Louis.
J. E. Merriman & Co., St. Louis.
Don Alonzo Childs, New York.

Propositions for subscriptions of money or lands to the capital stock of the Company should be addressed to

F. Y. ROCKETT,
Agent at Memphis.

The Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West has been located at No. 12 Jefferson street. mar18

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON SAFE,

PROPOSALS for furnishing the office of the Clerk of the Law Court of Memphis with a FIRE PROOF SAFE, will be received by the undersigned, until Wednesday, the 31st of March, instant. The Safe must have a depth of 15 inches inside, and should have a height inside of 40 inches or more. Proposals should give the size and description of Safe offered, and state the cash price for the same delivered in the office, and where the same can be seen. The bids, after being examined by the undersigned, will be submitted to the Board of County Commissioners, with a recommendation for the purchase of such safe as may be satisfactory in description and price.

ALFRED MATTHIAS,
Clerk Law Court of Memphis.

mar23

PROPOSALS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, March 6, 1869.

WITH the concurrence of the Finance and Improvement Committees, and Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and by direction of the Board, I will sell, for city indebtedness or cash, the following pieces of Real Estate as the property of the city. Buyers will file at this office their propositions to buy, stating amounts offered, kind of payment, etc.: House in north end of Exchange Building, long lease; Engine House and Lot, south side of Popiar street, between Main and second streets; Lot between Washington and Popiar streets, near Orleans street, 50x88 feet, formerly part of Pruitt's lot and part of country lot No. 962; and tract of 84 acres, south of the city, adjoining the property of E. Shaw and W. M. Dunn, deceased.

J. T. SWAYNE, Mayor pro. tem.

mr7 tf

To Contractors.

OFFICE CITY ENGINEER,
MEMPHIS, TENN., March 23, 1869.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Tuesday, December 30th, for repairing and keeping in repair, for one year, Second street, from Bayou Gayoso to the corporation line. Specifications to be seen at this office.

J. H. HUMPHREYS,
City Engineer.

mar24

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPERIOR SEED CORN

FOR SALE BY

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
mar5 216 Front.

For Rent.

TO a good tenant, that Comfortable and Convenient Located Dwelling House, corner of Wellington and Vance streets, recently occupied by Major G. V. Rambeaut. Apply to.

E. M. APPERSON & CO.,
mar1 236½ Front street.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

On the Thirty-First Day of December, 1868.

THE NAME

Of the Company is the "Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company." The Company being purely Mutual has no capital stock.

THE ASSETS

Of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$70,479 27	
In hands of Agents and in transit	11,116 14—8	$1,595 41
Real Estate unincumbered		126,956 61
Bonds owned by the Company, namely: par value		
U. S. registered bonds	$125,500, 5-20s	
U. S. coupon "	700, "	133,596 00
Wisconsin "	1,000, 6s	1,000 00
Accrued Interest	1,295 00—	127,800 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, being first liens on unincumbered Real Estate worth double the amount loaned, including ($24,213 07) Accrued Interest		$1,048,622 26
Debts otherwise secured—Bills receivable secured by Polices		8,227 24
Debts for premiums (new work $256,320 19 ums, unreport'd renewals, 259,424 31—		489,744 50
Loan notes including ($71,226-96) Accrued Interest		27,042,692 27
Deferred prem'ms		$247,489 63
Semi-annu'l and quarterly notes	9,144 85—	256,634 48— 2,289,286 75
All other securities		1,235 80
Total Assets		$4,755,418 37

LIABILITIES.

Amount due to Banks and other creditors	none
Losses adjusted and due	"
Losses adjusted and not due	"
Losses unadjusted	"
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	
Dividends or sums declared and not paid	$25,500 00
All other Claims against the Company not exceeding	3,000 00
Total Liabilities	$62,665 16

The greatest amount in any one risk.....$20,000 00
No rule as to the greatest amount in any one city, town, village or block.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE, } ss.

Lester Sexton, President, and A. W. Kellogg, Secretary, of the "Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company," of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of actual Cash Assets, in vested in Stocks and United States Stocks and Bonds, or in Bonds and Mortgages of Real Estate, first liens on said property, and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and that they are the above described officers of the said Company.

LESTER SEXTON, President.
A. W. KELLOGG, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this, 5th day of February, 1869.

EDWARD ILSLEY, Notary Public.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869. }

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that A. S. Chapin, Agent of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company is authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.
By PLUNKETT.

J. S. CHAPIN, General Agent,
36 Union Street,
mar24 Memphis, Tennessee.

Southwestern Department.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets,

1,641,907 55.

Income for 1868,

1,119,708 65.

Dividends Paid to Policy Holders,

331,000 00.

Losses by Death,

358,285 71.

Number of Policies Issued,

14,500.

Policy holders can travel and reside in any part of the United States, at all seasons of the year. By a Special Deposit at Albany,

The Policies of the Globe are Endorsed by the state of New York.

This is a new feature in Life Insurance. It makes the Policy equal to a National Bank Note. Death by duelling, suicide or war does not vitiate the Policy.

PLINY FREEMAN, - - - - - President.
LORING ANDREWS, - - Vice-President.
J. A. HARDENBERG, 2d Vice-President.
H. C. FREEMAN, - - - - - Secretary.

M. T. TOMLINSON. M. S. JUDAH.

H. T. TOMLINSON & CO.,

Managers Southwestern Department,
No. 17 Madison Street,
Memphis, Tenn.

Statement of the Condition of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on the 1st day of January, 1869,

Made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, in compliance with the laws of that State relating to Agents of Insurance Companies of other States doing business in that State.

The name of the Company is the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is located in the city of New York.

The amount of the Capital Stock is paid up, and is	$100,000 00
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand, and deposited in Bank	99,752 45

BONDS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.

Par value.	Market value.	
$435,000 00 U. S. 6s, 1881,	$483,807 50	
62,500 00 U. S. 5s, 1867,	67,136 00	
40,000 00 U. S. 10-40s,	42,000 00	
98,000 00 Brooklyn city b'ds	96,470 00	
10,000 00 N. Y. county stock	10,000 00	
8,980 39 Astoria bonds	8,980 39	
30,000 00 Virginia 6s bonds	14,527 70	
$884,530 39	$727,188 74—	727,188 74
Loans on Bond and Mortgage, being first lien on unincumbered Real Estate worth double the amount loaned		380,850 00
Debt otherwise secured, Common Stock Bonds		62,900 00
Debt for Premiums Agents' accounts	$ 95,807 16	
Deferred Premiums	215,261 03—	311,068 19
All other securities		57,748 17
		$1,641,907 55

LIABILITIES.

Amount of Dividends to Policy Holders	
Losses adjusted and due	$108,815 79
Losses adjusted and not due, and unadjusted and in suspense waiting further proof	none
All other claims against the Company estimated	49,714 29
	20,000 00
Total liabilities exclusive of Capital Stock and reinsurance fund	$178,530 08
Greatest amount insured on any one risk	$10,000 00

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Pliny Freeman, President, and Henry C. Freeman, Secretary, of the aforesaid Company, being duly and severally sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company on the day named, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.

THE. SADLER,
Commissioner for Tennessee in New York.

Know all men by these presents, that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York do hereby authorize any and all Agents that said Company has or hereafter may appoint, in the State of Tennessee, for and in behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, either mesne or final, in any action or proceeding against said Company, in any of the courts of said State of Tennessee, and it is hereby adjudged, agreed and stipulated that such service of process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf, the same as if served upon said Company, according to the laws and practice of said State, or of any other State, and all claims or right of error by the manner of such service is hereby waived and relinquished.

In Witness our hand and the seal of said Company.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, Jan. 7, 1869. }

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that H. T. Tomlinson, Agent of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws